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PAYMENT BY RESULTS

IT is axiomatic that the state of the building industry reflects the state of the nation, any nation at any time in history. At the present time there is in the industry a sense of important decisions just taken and pending—an awareness that the problems of the coming months will call for statesmanship of a high order for their solution and that this will soon be put to the test. Despite the wealth of statistics to prove that results since the war in the housing field might have been much worse, there is a general feeling, which Mr. Bevan shares, that production is not what it might be. The Essential Work Order has gone, the increase in wages agreed as an incentive in January, 1946, cannot be said to have achieved its *quid pro quo*, the National Joint Production Council with its regional officers has been at work for some time now, but still the urge to get on and produce the houses has failed to attain the rhythm necessary to organised effort if it is to be successful. And now comes payment by results —advocated for so long by many and resisted just as long and even more fervently by as many more. Will this new application of so old an idea prove to be the cure or just another palliative—or perhaps worse still, the right medicine at the wrong time?

The House of Commons was informed on Monday, July 28, that as from Friday, July 25, the Regulation 56AB had been amended to make way, as it were, for the introduction of a scheme of payment by results. In the meantime the Minister of Labour had met representatives of employers and operatives to impress on them the Government's view that such a scheme was desirable for the building industry. There has always been some confusion as to whether, and to what extent, Regulation 56AB precluded the practice of payment by results. In fact, of itself, it did not. It referred to the enforcement of conditions of employment *neither more nor less* favourable than those jointly agreed by the industry; and the Joint Council wages agreement, while stipulating flat rates, neither suggests incentive payments nor does it specifically prohibit them. Perhaps it was with such considerations in mind that the Minister of Health, in the course of the last housing debate, said: "The Government have decided to amend Regulation 56AB, not merely because it stands in the way of incentives but because a lot of people believed that it stood in the way of incentives. . . ."

Some months ago considerable space in our columns was devoted to the "Production Forum," which gave expression to a diversity of views and several carefully considered schemes involving forms of incentive payments. Various were the solutions suggested, and therein, it would appear, is the crux of the problem. Various are the sites, different are the conditions on every building job. Can a nationally agreed scheme for payment by results be applied successfully to all jobs? In the days when doodle-bugs were doing their worst a special Committee of the Federation of Registered House-Builders spent many hours in consideration of this very problem. With a hopeful eye on the future they explored the possibility of finding a basis of incentive payments which might be agreed nationally and thus avoid the "free for all" which it was then thought might result from a plethora of work and shortage of labour in the immediate post-war period. In the result they were agreed that bonuses on output would serve a useful purpose but that it appeared impossible to draft a scheme on a national basis that would be capable of general application and enforcement. In more recent days the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, doubtless under the pressure of circumstances, have intimated agreement in principle to payment by results, but have been slow to formulate a definite scheme.

The operatives have accepted the principle and the more definite suggestion that there should be an increase of 3d. per hour in the standard rate plus the possibility of earning extra payment by results to the maximum of 20 per cent. of the flat rate. This proposal did not emanate as an offer from the employers' side, but rather as a helpful Ministerial suggestion. It has been questioned, with some reason, whether there was any need to offer this extra 3d. per hour in view of the incentive of a bonus on output, which should have been sufficient to secure the necessary increase in production. However, for good or ill, it is done. The ball is in the air, but on the employers' side of the net.

To many of those with the interests of the building industry at heart the amendment of Regulation 56AB and the insistence on some form of incentive payment will be a welcome sign of realism, but it is difficult to refrain from the comment that there is something paradoxical about the encouragement by a Socialist Government of a system which in pre-war days was most widely practised by the *bête noire* of the Unions—namely, that rugged individualist, the private builder.

It is clear then that this subject is controversial, and it is equally true that the operation of a general scheme of payment by results will require expert guidance and that it will not operate successfully unless in its framework there is a measure of elasticity. Machinery will be necessary for dealing with special cases and disputes—for such are bound to occur. It will probably be thought that the industry may count itself fortunate in that, ready to hand as it were, there is the machinery of the National Joint Council (which has stood the test of time, and stood it well) wherein is just that amount of elasticity required.

In what we are now pleased to refer to as normal times the real danger associated with the practice of payment by results was the sacrifice of quality of workmanship and the need was for greater and more constant supervision. At present in the housing section of the industry the question of supervision should in all conscience be simply answered. The main bulk of the programme is under the direct supervision of the local authorities, while licences granted to private builders are conditional upon a standard of construction and measure of supervision equivalent to those laid down by the National House-Builders' Registration Council. The only loophole one can detect is in the case of the local authority which does not in fact ensure the compliance by private builders with Registration Council standards. This seems most unlikely since the simple requirement is the production on the completion of each house of the Registration Council's Certificate confirming that the house has been inspected at various stages and has been found to comply with the standards of the model specification. We have no doubt that the significance of this point will not escape the attention of those concerned with the issue of licences for new dwellings.

The view has been expressed, not unreasonably, that the introduction of a payment by results scheme while essential materials are scarce is quite untimely. It is to be hoped, however, that incentives to use materials on the one hand will induce an increase in supply on the other. It may be argued that there isn't enough to go round anyway, but, as an aged friend once remarked, "There are no sparrows till you've thrown the crumbs."

Will the introduction of payment by results merely increase the already increasing costs of building? The experience of private builders would indicate otherwise, but it is clear that their experience refers to that field in which they were able to exercise full control of the job from the arrival on the site of the first dumpy level until the handing over of the last front door key. With the present emphasis on contract work there is of course a danger that costs may increase, and in this connection the Government will be well advised to remember the usefulness of a certain measure of private activity as a balancing factor in the industry.

It has been suggested that an increase in production might have been expected if the industry could have agreed to a flat rate increase of say 3d. per hour without introducing payment by results. Experience, notably that following the last increase of January, 1946, does not support this view. Alternatively, it has been said, would not a large section of the organised operatives prefer to see some progress towards a guaranteed week and security of employment rather than a scheme for incentive payments at such a time as this? In referring to the matter during the recent Housing Debate no less an authority than Mr. Aneurin Bevan has said that "It appears fundamental to all of us that we do not do our best work under sustained ideological inspiration. We have to have some material reward." May we respectfully conclude that this applies to all concerned.

NOTES AND NEWS

R.I.C.S.: Designations of Members.

FOLLOWING upon the honour conferred in May, 1946, upon the then "Chartered Surveyors' Institution" by His Majesty the King, in commanding that it should thenceforward be known as "The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors," His Majesty has now made an Order in Council giving formal approval to the change in title and to consequential alterations in the professional designations of chartered surveyors. These alterations involve amendments to the Institution's Royal Charter granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1881 and the Supplemental Charter granted by His Majesty King George V in 1922.

The Order in Council provides that a Fellow of the Institution may use after his name the initials "F.R.I.C.S." and that a Professional Associate may use the initials "A.R.I.C.S." These replace the familiar letters "F.S.I." and "P.A.S.I.," respectively, which have been in continuous use since 1881. Each professional member of the Institution may in addition, subject to the provisions of the Bye-Laws, style himself "Chartered Surveyor."

The profession of surveyor is defined in the Institution's Royal Charters as the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed, mineral and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; the science of measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work (i.e., quantity surveying).

Founded in 1868, as the "Institution of Surveyors," with a membership of rather less than 200, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors now has over 13,500 members, probationers and students, practising or preparing for the profession of surveyor, whether in private practice or the Public Service, at home and overseas.

Those New Materials.

IT was during the war years (when so much hopeful speculation was given to the future of architecture in this country) that the words "the new materials" seemed to have the authentic ring of progress, and to those unversed in the quixotic machinations of building, a new though slightly esoteric world was beginning to dawn. That world, for better or worse, is with us to-day, and the new materials, disregarding Governmental bottlenecks, etc. (and what else can we do . . . ?), can also be said to be around the corner, if not within our grasp.

What are these materials? Excluding the plastic family, they are none other than our old and well-loved friends—stone, metal and glass. It was at the now rather distant "Britain Can Make It" exhibition that this new world was shown to us as a sort of preview of things to come; and it came as rather a shock to find that but for some oiled nylon curtains and some plastic sheeting to walls, all the so-called innovations in materials appeared to be merely a rehash of the old, with a few rather ingenuous ideas thrown in.

Actual building operations seem to follow the same course; the spate of quickly constructed houses appears to have reached its peak (at least, on paper), but whether these designs give us anything much in advance of the much maligned traditional forms except speed of erection (and not always that), may be questioned.

That the economic state of the country is responsible for this curious transitional form of building we readily agree, but if the highest form of architectural expression at the present moment is to build so-called metal-clad houses and finish them with synthetic materials painted to look like traditional ones, the question must arise, Just how far, in spite of so much bludgeoning of the traditionalists, have we advanced beyond the between-wars stage of straightforward if slightly inspired construction?

There are new ideas about, of that we feel certain, but these ideas must be given publicity, and the one fair, free way of achieving this is to organise competitions which encourage enthusiasm and drive. That there are people who will always manage to impress the world with their ideas (good or bad) is in these days an inevitable fact, but there is also a host of talent waiting undiscovered, merely because its owners happen not to move in the right circles; for these people the competition system is a blessing, and for the sake of the future of architecture it should be made more use of.

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American and Canadian Architects Visit London.

A GROUP of American and Canadian architects and planners are visiting this country under the auspices of World Studytour in co-operation with the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. The visit is part of a six to seven weeks' tour to study reconstruction and community planning in Europe. The visitors are: Mr. Carey (preparing material for education film strips on European reconstruction), member of various United States housing associations, Assistant Dean, Harvard University; Mr. Henry Cobb, third-year architectural student; Mr. Herman Field, architect, public and social relations worker; Mr. Frank Howard, member of the State Planning Board for Massachusetts, Head of Architectural Division of the Engineering Department of Boston; Miss Mary L. Imrie, City Architect's Office, Edmonton, Canada; Miss Jean Wallbridge, City Architect's Office, Edmonton, Canada; Miss Blumfield, representing the London Representative of World Studytour.

With the visitors is Miss J. Tyrwhitt, Secretary of the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction.

The party visited County Hall yesterday, as the guests of the L.C.C. They were received by the Clerk of the London County Council (Mr. J. R. Howard Roberts) accompanied by Mr. R. H. Matthew, Architect to the Council, Mr. J. Rawlinson, Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, and other officers of the Council. After lunch with the Clerk of the Council and his colleagues they heard a talk by the Architect to the Council. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Poplar and Stepney reconstruction area.

The Severn Bridge.

THE Minister of Transport, Mr. Alfred Barnes, has authorised the construction of the Severn bridge.

It will be the largest suspension bridge in Europe and the third largest in the world. The centre span will be 3,300 ft.

The cost of the whole of the work will be approximately £9,000,000. Already certain preparatory work, such as soundings and borings, has been done, and the intention is to begin construction of the bridge next Spring.

The concrete anchorages to take the pull of the main cables will each be about 250 ft. long by about 130 ft. wide. The concrete piers will be about 200 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, and the steel towers, which will rest on these piers and support the main cables, will rise to a height of 480 ft. above high water.

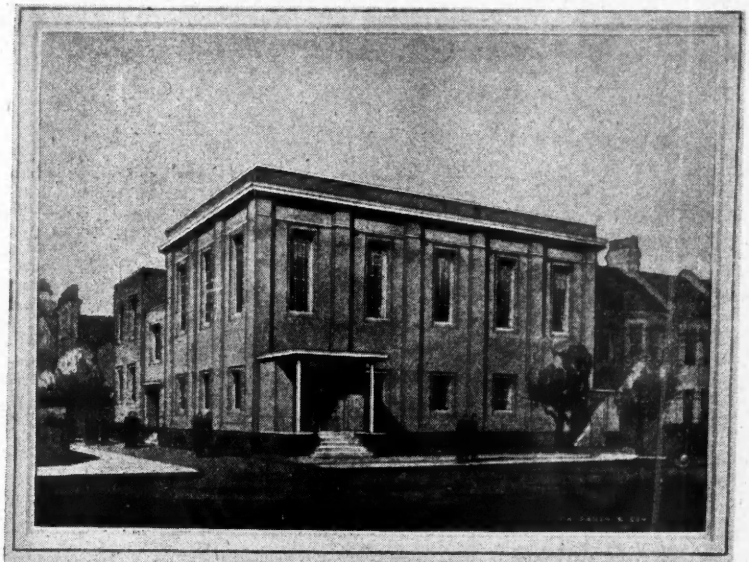
The bridge will have two carriageways, each 24 ft. wide, two cycle tracks, each 9 ft. wide, and two footpaths, each 6 ft. wide.

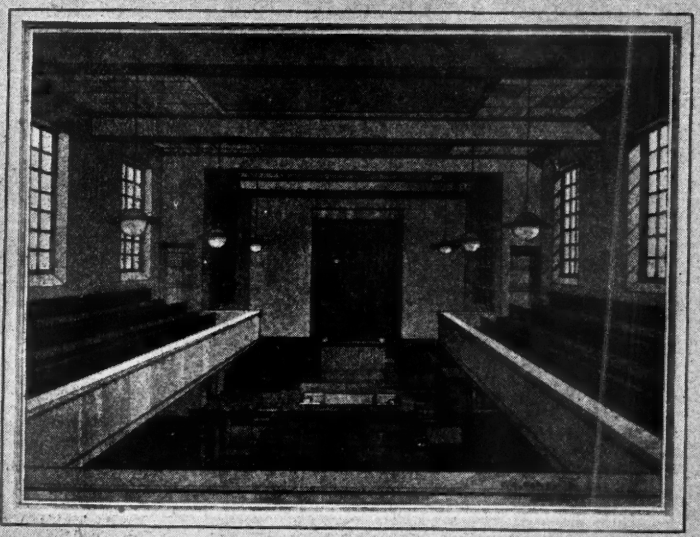
Extensive research into æro-lynamic properties of the superstructure have still to be carried out on a model in a large wind tunnel constructed for the purpose.

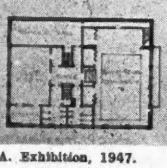
The work will take several years to complete and the number employed is expected to reach its peak of about 2,500 men in 1951 and 1952. Sir Percy Thomas is the architect for the bridge.

Lincoln Cathedral.

THE Friends of Lincoln Cathedral are to gather for their annual meeting on September 13, and will hear of some of the building problems which need attention. The condition of the roof in the north aisle of the choir is serious. Much stonework contemplated as part of the great restoration was not done owing to the war, and the deterioration has become far worse. Rainwater pipes are missing. It is also felt that many of the furnishings in the cathedral are quite unworthy of the beauty of the structure. Designs for St. Anne's Chapel are now being prepared by Mr. Laurence Bond at the request of the Dean and Chapter, who have been acting on behalf of the Mothers' Union. Within a comparatively short time, extensive repairs and the rebuilding of the organ will also be necessary. The Friends of Lincoln Cathedral are to elect a council in September, which will help to bind together all who desire to do their part in preserving the Minster for posterity. Mr. A. R. Haynes, the well-known architect, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, is among the candidates.

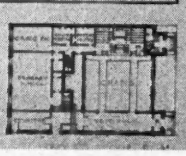






UXBRIDGE ROAD TABERNACLE.
BAPTIST CHAPEL & YOUTH CENTRE.

Designed & Drawn by
CYRIL A. FAREY AND SON.



R.A. Exhibition, 1947. Drawn by C. A. Farey & Son.

UXBRIDGE-ROAD TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHAPEL AND YOUTH CENTRE
CYRIL A. FAREY AND SON, ARCHITECTS

Ships' Timbers in Churches.

SOME interesting details about building in the Middle Ages can be found in a booklet on the Parish Church of Yateley, in Hampshire, which has just been published. In the opinion of the architects of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and of Mr. Donger, the Winchester diocesan architect, the death-watch beetle has made considerable inroads into the oak roof timbers of this ancient church. The tower is a unique structure built entirely of timber, and the writer of the booklet, Colonel C. S. Stooks, asks, "What caused our predecessors to turn from their earlier use of stone and plaster to what might be thought a less enduring medium?" He points out that some of the great timbers in the tower at Yateley bear very definite traces of having been used before with mortices and plugged pegholes. He makes the interesting suggestion that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries oak trunks from Windsor Forest were carried on wagons to the shipyards of Southampton. The drivers brought back as return cargoes some of the well-seasoned oak from old ships that were being broken up. If this theory is true it will bear out a local Hampshire tradition that much of the timber used in old barns and houses originally came from the hulls of ships that were no longer seaworthy, and sold at Southampton, Portsmouth, Shoreham and other South Coast ports to local building contractors.

L.C.C. Deputy Architect.

THE London County Council invites applications for the appointment of a Deputy Architect. Salary £2,000, rising by £250 biennially to £2,500. There are no age limits for candidates. The person appointed will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund scheme. Details are advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Wren's City Churches: Broadcast.

ON August 16, from 10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m., in the Third Programme, Mr. John Summerson and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel will speak on "Wren's City Churches," in particular on St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Professional Announcement.

MESSRS. WHITTALL AND HORWELL, quantity surveyors, have recently removed from their Wood Green address to larger premises at 4, Criterion-parade, 639, High-road, Tottenham, N.17 (telephone: Tottenham 6773).

From *The Builder* of 1847

Saturday, August 7, 1847.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—A new movement has been made towards a renewal of the works of this contemplated restoration of the Parthenon on the Calton Hill of the modern Athens. . . . It is now proposed to cut away the church and sepulchre clauses from the Act for its erection . . . to devote the edifice at large to the purposes of a "Scottish Pantheon," or Gallery of Honour, for the reception of monumental busts and statues of great and distinguished men. . . . It is probable, however, that many of the citizens of Edinburgh will now almost regret any further addition to the picturesque and majestic pillars by which their city has been so long surmounted.

*** The foundations and western portico of "Scotland's Folly" had already cost £15,000, and the citizens of Edinburgh firmly declined to put up the £50,000 required to finish the scheme, which to-day remains a closing feature to the east end of Princes-street.

COUNTRY BUILDING AND HANDICRAFT IN ANCIENT COTTAGES AND FARMHOUSES

2—(Concluded)

BY ALFRED H. POWELL

FIG. 2.—STANDARDISED 18TH-CENTURY COTTAGE, SUFFOLK.

LOOKING closely into the work these old craftsmen have left us reveals all kinds of interesting evidence of their readiness to meet what an American has called "Nature's challenge" with individual intelligence. In a part of Yorkshire, for example, where the buildings are greatly exposed to driving storms, the stones are bedded to a slight tilt, so as to throw off the surface wet. It used to be the tradition in parts of Gloucestershire to lay every stone of a "dry" wall (that is to say, a wall built without mortar) in similar fashion. A well-built wall of this kind, 7 ft. high, has been standing near Cirencester for just 100 years. But it was by a man who understood the work and enjoyed doing it. Tales of him still hang about the place, how he would come up to an apprentice and say, "Now stand back where you can see it and be ashamed of yourself!" Dry-walling has many pitfalls for those who think it an easy art to take up.

It would fill books to make a full list of the common rule-of-thumb knowledges of old building workmen. One tradition is that it is best to mix mortar with soft water. In Yorkshire they had a way of shielding their mortar joints by the use of "pinners"; in Surrey called "garnetting." It consists in pushing little pieces of wetted stone into the finished jointing of the wall which, while it adds a kind of embroidery to the appearance, helps to retard the drying of the mortar. Again, the natural desire to know what the inside of a log is like before cutting it up for building has brought about different ways of testing the felled tree. A pit sawyer, doubting the look of a tree he had to deal with, set his mate to listen at one end while he tapped gently at the other with a stone. If the tree is "foxy," or rotten, the sound will not travel. This was not learnt out of a book, it was the wisdom of pit sawyers. There used to live near Temple Cloud, in Somerset, a bell-founder who "never ran his moulds except at dead of night when all was perfectly still."

The art of plastering was carried to great perfection in Suffolk and East Anglia, and the methods of preparation, still known to many of the older men, if not any longer practised, are the "classics" of this work in England. Indeed there were perhaps more things known about lime and its behaviour than about any other building material. The Romans were great experts in building, and brought us much of their knowledge with regard to lime. A Roman writer, Alberti, speaks of the discovery in an old ditch of what we should call lime-putty, 500 years old, that was in perfect condition for use; and old plasterers of Cambridgeshire have told me that they could remember their fathers insisting on keeping their lime-putty for at least a year before using it.

We may very likely owe the use of clay bricks, too, to the Romans. The common size was 16 by 6 by 9 in., and the clay was mixed with short straw, made into bricks which were dried in the sun, and, when hard enough to handle, used for walling and bedded in clay. The outside surface had two or three good coats of lime.

All these local developments give a strong impression of the way men's minds were set upon building-work and how best to be "up to" the problems that every material offered. And there is, too, a certain homely touch in their ready use of whatever was helpful and handy to their work, such as to mix beerlees with limewash; or the use of a round pebble instead of a dowel to keep parapet stones from getting out of place, and a hundred other such.

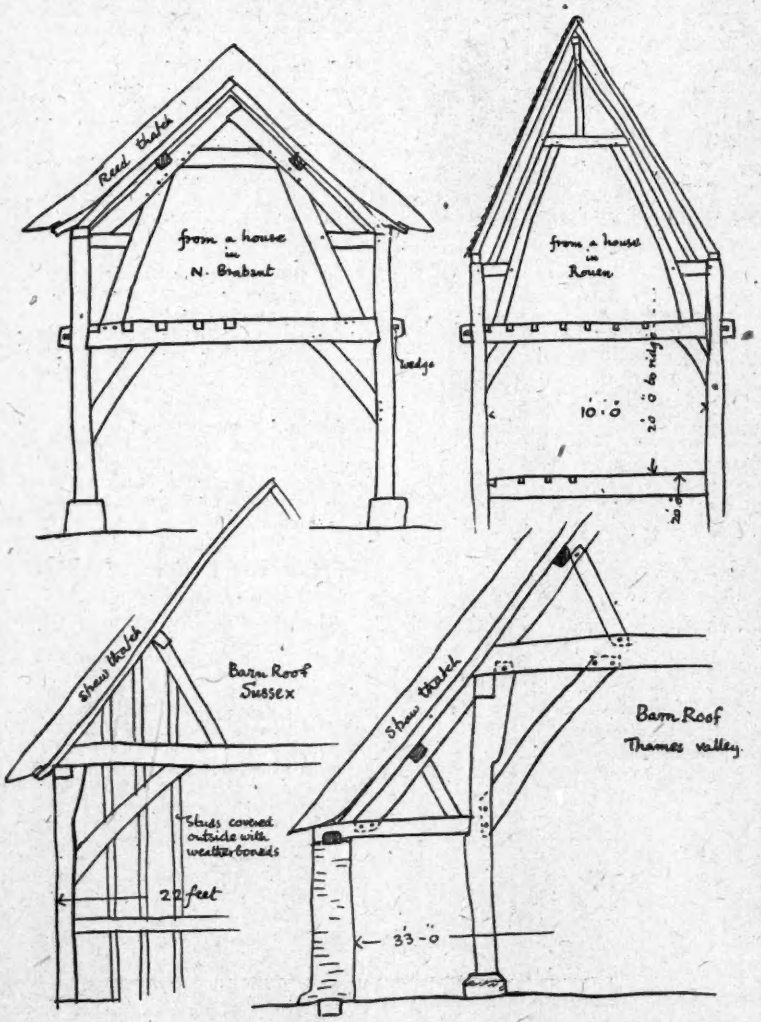
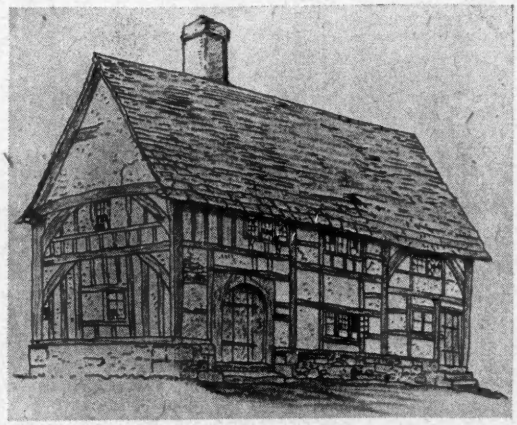


FIG. 1.—FLEMISH, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION.

Taking all these considerations together —the local character of work, the independence and resource of workers, their training in the whole work, so that they knew it from end to end—it is not surprising that their buildings should look "inevitable," as if they had grown rather than been built, the result of "Nature working with the hands of men." Complications would seem to be all our own when we look at some old cottage planted on a hill-side, set clean and sweet upon the turf with no buried atrocities, its life henceforth in close touch with the fresh air and fields, the fire daily replenished from the wood near by, the water drawn from the spring or up out of the well. This simple ritual was the background—is still the background—of many a worker's life and health; and if we may read anything in the buildings and the beauty that he has left us as his common work, it is his faith in "patient continuance in well-doing." His work was ruled by what Nature offered him for his use, and he never got so far from her that she could not, as it were, sign and seal his work as her own.

Take, for example, any unaltered Surrey or Sussex farmhouse. There was one at Abinger Hammer (now repaired) which was a type of the kind of work resulting from the old way of doing things, and represented very fairly the better sort of peasant building of the South of England. The life inside was, as I knew it then, still very much the ancient farm custom in these Surrey houses, and I was once bidden sit to breakfast there off ale (home-brewed) and

FIG. 5.—ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, WOOLPIT, SUFFOLK.



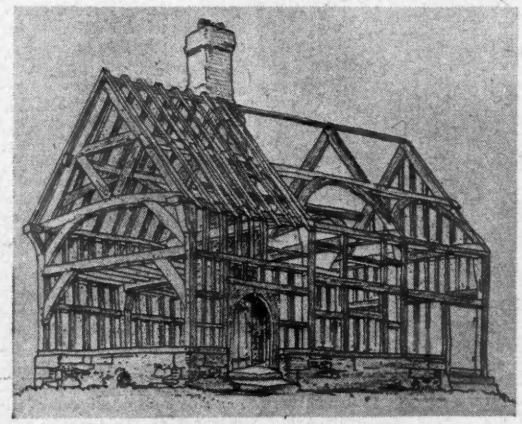


FIG. 3.—ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, SUFFOLK.

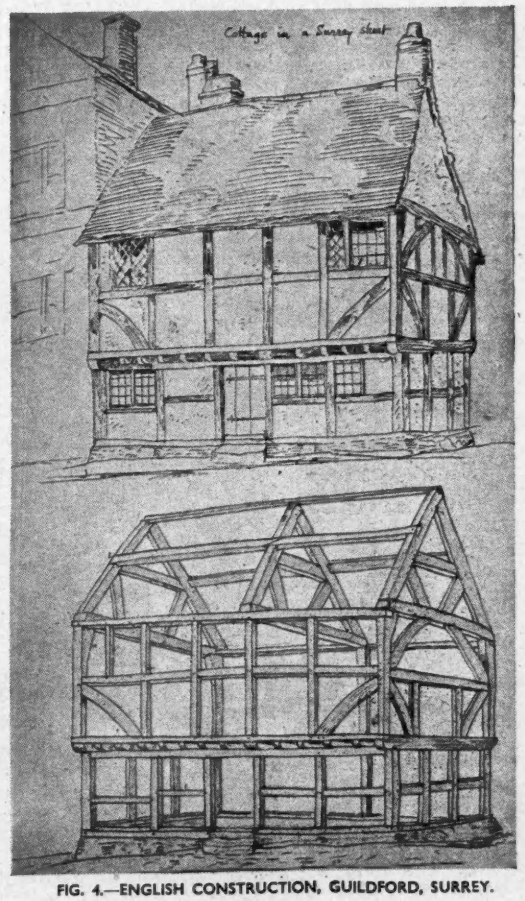


FIG. 4.—ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION, GUILDFORD, SURREY.

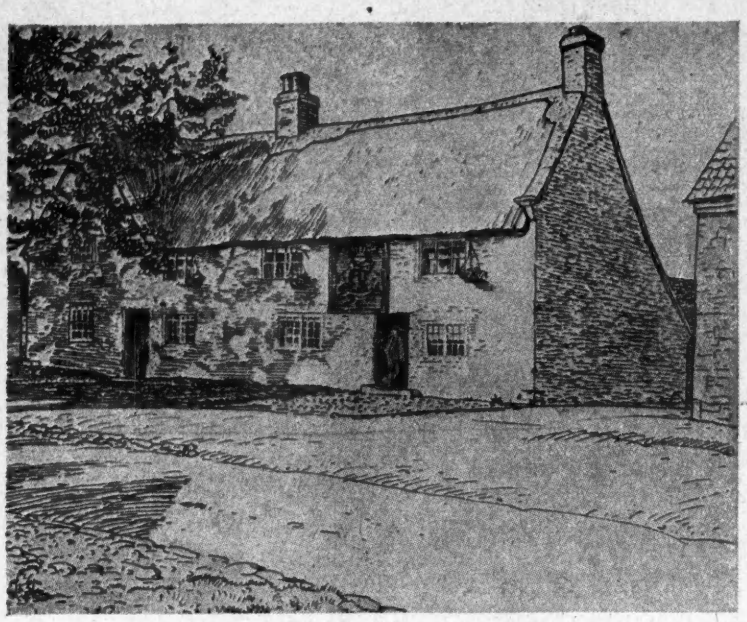


FIG. 6.—INN AT COXWOLD, YORKSHIRE: FARMHOUSE TYPE.

bacon (home-cured) and bread, of course home-baked, and all at 5.30 in the morning.

I knew another farm on the Sussex border that preserved even better the mediæval tradition. This house was built of stone and oak, roofed with tiles, and stood in a great orchard. It had two big kitchens flagged with stone, and a boarded parlour, large dairies, two larders, two cellars, a wide oak staircase, and in the living-kitchen a bay window (built to fit a Jacobean table placed in it) set out over the garden, with seats fixed to the walls around it. The bedrooms were reached from the front staircase, and for the servants by a ladder in the back kitchen. The master's bedroom was a passage-room situated between the family and the servants. The farm-men slept in the house and had their meals with the family. At 11.30 on Sunday morning a large iron cauldron was hung over the wood fire from the chimney hook, and it contained always the same victuals—one meat pudding, three different vegetables, and two sultana puddings. Each of the six had its separate cloth and all cooked together until 1 o'clock, when the full cauldron was carried on a pole by two women from the outer to the inner kitchen, and its contents there distributed on to the plates. To everyone was given a glass of home-brewed ale of a dark nut colour, and plenty of home-made bread. The meal was, I think, looked upon as a weekly festival and compensation for the hard work and simple fare of the weekdays. It put an edge on to the home life. The mistress was a kind and gentle woman who knew how to make and do everything belonging to a farmer's wife. If this was true of one house there must have been many others like it, forming, in the sum of them, a sort of nursery of English conduct, and such descriptions could be supplemented, no doubt, from all parts of the country, each showing, as truly as the buildings, the developments of local character.

Whatever may have been the local variety of work, there seems always to have been one general understanding of what was a desirable quality and finish in all work. It is a mystery, like the limit of growth in trees. Much of the old work

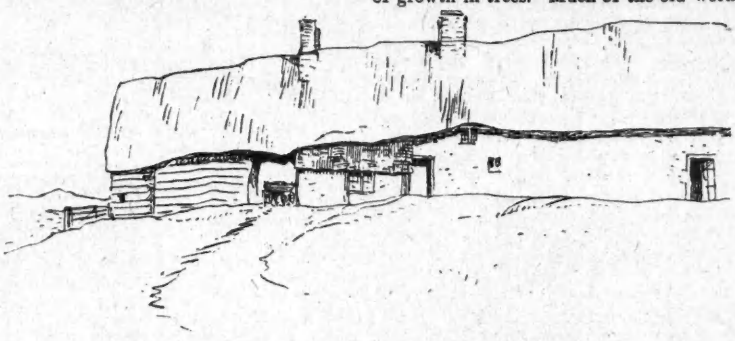


FIG. 7.—FARMHOUSE (FOLK BUILDING), SOMERSET.

FIG. 8.—COTSWOLD COTTAGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

was done in small workshops by "little masters," men who planned and carried out in their own shops their own work. These have now largely disappeared, and with them much of the freshness and variety that characterised their work; and it is to be feared, also, much national satisfaction. National originality in the arts has died down, and it is probably due to our having endeavoured to transplant it from the hedgerow to the frame. Ruskin once speaking on this subject said, "the wilful invention of new methods of error, while pretending to originality, quenches, where it has the power, the noble originality of nations." When Pan took reeds and bound them into pipes for music, that was "noble originality," and if we could believe it, we might have it again for the asking. I sold a mason a piece of land not long ago and he began forthwith to make his house. In one year of his overtime he had built himself a very decent and comfortable cottage which stands for a real statement in work and contrivance of his own enjoyment and ability, and contains at least some germ of an ideal that gives it relationship with the Pan and pipes originality. It is also obviously one way of getting more cottages built, and, if put into common practice, would restore to our building some of the refreshing directness of the vernacular.

For, after all, what is wanted in the country is encouragement of folk-ability for all the work needed by the community. To teach building we must let build, and folk-building, given freedom from needless restraints, would bring along with it the use of all the foundational crafts that underlie folk-life. Village industries would spring up of themselves to supply local needs.

The knowledge is there and would respond to a genuine demand.

The ancient cottages of England are, for the most part, tiny buildings, just one room thick and in close touch with the outside world and the weather. But they have housed for many centuries the patient, able workers to whom we owe all building and all agriculture, all the foundational occupations without which no nation can exist. The picturesque village, the prettily-gardened dwellings, are the collective expression of the mind of these quiet, persistent and kindly people, and the debt we owe them for bearing the burden of England may at least in part be discharged by making their old homes less ruinous, for very many of them are in a sadly neglected state. It is to be remembered that England is famous the world over for beautiful villages and cottage homes. To many they *are* England. Their presence, their being practically unchanged for so many years (we may to-day see them as they stood through the Civil War, and even as far back as the Wars of the Roses), act upon England and English life, and it would be difficult to reckon up the service they have been to us, the patriotic stimulus and assurance, during these years of fighting all over the world.

My space is limited, and I must add a few words about the illustrations. There are so many kinds of farm and cottage building that to classify is difficult. Roughly there are everywhere examples of architectural building and of what I have called "folk-building." Folk-building has no prejudices and uses what it can find, and this often results in wonderful ingenuity and withal a kind of Irish delightfulness. In Holland there is much of this kind of work, and you may now often see the farmers building their own barns and thatching their own houses. I watched them during the 1914 war, and well they were doing it. A noticeable difference in method of framing is shown in the roofs from Brabant and Rouen compared with ours of Sussex and the Thames Valley (Fig. 1).

The thatched Suffolk cottage (Fig. 2) is one of several near Bury St. Edmunds, perhaps put up in some time of emergency—about a hundred years ago—and to some extent standardised, but left to local ingenuity in the details. They are all well framed of oak and thatched with reeds, roomy buildings of simplest elementary plan.

The illustrations of oak framing, in skeleton and as completed, from Sussex and Surrey (Figs. 3 and 4), are intended to show what a dramatic work it was putting together these great timbers of our domestic cage. It reached a high refinement in some earlier examples, as in the tiny cottage at Woolpit (Fig. 5). The Dutch farmhouses, in comparison with our own, are more primitive and more self-contained. Their roofs are enormous, in some cases the side of the roof is 60 ft. The Dutch farmhouse is nearly always under one roof, along with the barn and the cow-house; you walk out of the kitchen straight upon tethered and munching cows.

These buildings are very large and practically accommodate the whole farming plant, stock and all. I know of no such building in England, although the farm from Somerset (Fig. 7) approaches it. My illustrations are for the most part merely notes of different kinds of work, different ways of doing the same thing, that I have put down from time to time in sketch books. The inn at Coxwold (Fig. 6) is a good type of Yorkshire farmer's house. Figure 8 shows a very fine type of perfect Cotswold building. This class of work is to be found from Dorset up to Lincoln and into Yorkshire, following the line of good stone, and marks a highly developed school of building, both for its masonry and timber work, over this Midland district. The cross gabling is a very nice piece of carpentry work to do it well. The Wealden type had originally the thatched roof and oak framed walls, wattled with osiers and plastered with a mixture of clay and short straw. This also obtained over Suffolk and parts of Norfolk, in Berkshire, in Essex, and generally in the lowlands of England, as in the lowlands oversea, where it was very common.

Where woods were great and plentiful the building stimulus lay in the choice and shaping of timber to make it do as much as possible, and with a pleasant sense of its strength in the use of it.

A series of drawings of the simplest (accurate) kind following the lines of geology, to illustrate English building and the look of England, would be an essay in patriotism of very great value.

In the skeleton framing illustrated the angle posts are, for some reason unknown to me, called teasle posts. They are cut from the bole of the tree and used inverted, root end upwards, in order to give room for the double corner joint. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the "joinery." When it was first invented cannot be told, but the mortise and tenon must have been in use from the beginnings of history. All our framed oak buildings and furniture depended upon it for their strength, and the strain sometimes put upon this joint has been enough to rend the upright post rather than affect the joint. It is an interesting example, if a simple one, of the mastery belonging to all true craftsmanship.

LEAMINGTON'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROBLEM OF BALANCE

THE over-housing in immense Regency houses of at least half the population of Leamington Spa while the remainder lived in houses that were either too small or ill-adapted, and the problems such circumstances presented to development planners were among points made by MR. C. H. JAMES, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., in an address on Wednesday, July 23. Mr. James, who was speaking at the Conference of the Town and Country Planning Association at the Town Hall, Leamington Spa, said :—

We were flattered when Mr. Greenwood, at the instigation of the Council, suggested that we might prepare a plan for the future of the borough, and, but for the long delay in making the appointment, the Report might have been out two years ago. When I first saw Mr. Greenwood in connection with this matter in 1944 there was no doubt in my own mind as to the diagnosis, and it would probably suffice if I repeated in this talk what I said to him when we met.

I then said that the town was in every way worthy of gentle and sympathetic treatment, but the problem was—and is—what is to be done with the classical façades and their interiors? In London a brilliant solution has been found, and some of Nash's superb terraces surrounding Regent's Park and abutting on to the Marylebone-road will be reconstructed inside for the use of swollen Government Departments. The work is now in hand and progressing with considerable speed.

It was as clear as daylight to anyone with any vision that what was wrong with Leamington was lack of balance between parts and uses of the town. The major part—or at least half the population—was over-housed in immense Regency houses, while the remainder lived in slums, or semi-slum conditions, in houses either too small, or, being large, ill-adapted or not adapted at all for the use of several family units. My own experience with the Ministry of Home Security enabled me to gain access to a number of buildings, the insides of which I should never have seen but for this fortunate accident. It is all very well for a young married couple temporarily to rough it in two rooms, sleeping alongside the gas-cooker and washing in the sink. It is entirely a different matter for a family to attempt to live in the same way.

Centre for Therapeutic Treatment?

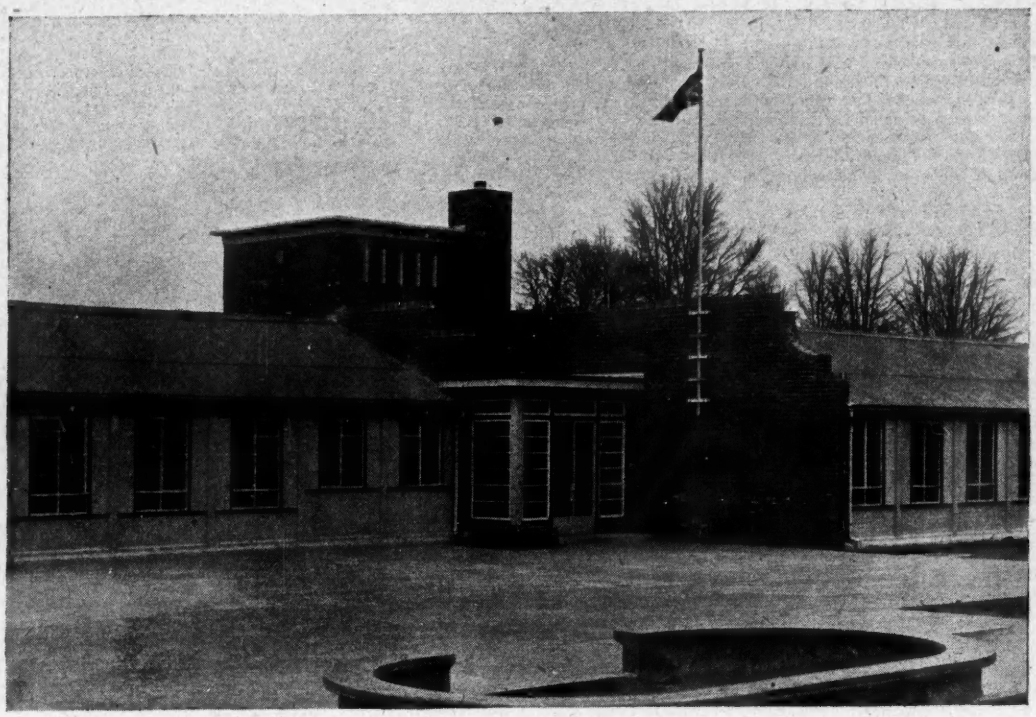
The Spa is a difficult problem and rather medical than architectural. We are not able to say whether the Spa water treatment, either internal or external, is going to be advocated for the treatment of the great national scourge of rheumatism, but it is perfectly clear from personal observation that nothing but good can come from massage and therapeutic treatments, for which the Spa is so ill-equipped. The town could become a centre for this type of treatment, which National Health policy, additional earning power and longer holidays will make possible.

Leamington's other problems, though important, are less urgent. The town is, unfortunately, intersected more or less by two railways which, as in many another town, have had an adverse effect on its appearance and amenity, but this is a problem which can easily be overcome if the steps we indicate are taken to relieve it. The road-traffic problem is, compared with the type of problem which exists outside my London window, as different as the problems of a field-path and Piccadilly-circus. The grid layout of the town lends itself to every conceivable form of accident. We have made a number of suggestions in regard to by-passing the town, and have made a very definite recommendation for an inner ring—or precinct—road which, coupled with a solution of the parking difficulties, makes the problem easier to solve and the incidence of accidents should be lessened to a minimum.

Acres of semi-derelict property exist within a stone's-throw of the parade, and these could, at a minimum of expense, be turned into magnificent parking-places, around the perimeter of which offices and blocks of flats could be provided with a maximum possible amount of light and fresh air.

We do not advocate suburban development for the urban parts of the town, but would like to see development of urban character in flats and terraces, not exceeding four storeys in height, within the inner ring road.

Leamington is grossly under-capitalised and should at once take steps to borrow, at the present extremely low rate of interest, a very large sum of money—at least three-quarters of a million—to spend on its absolutely essential development, and there will then be less need to worry about its future.

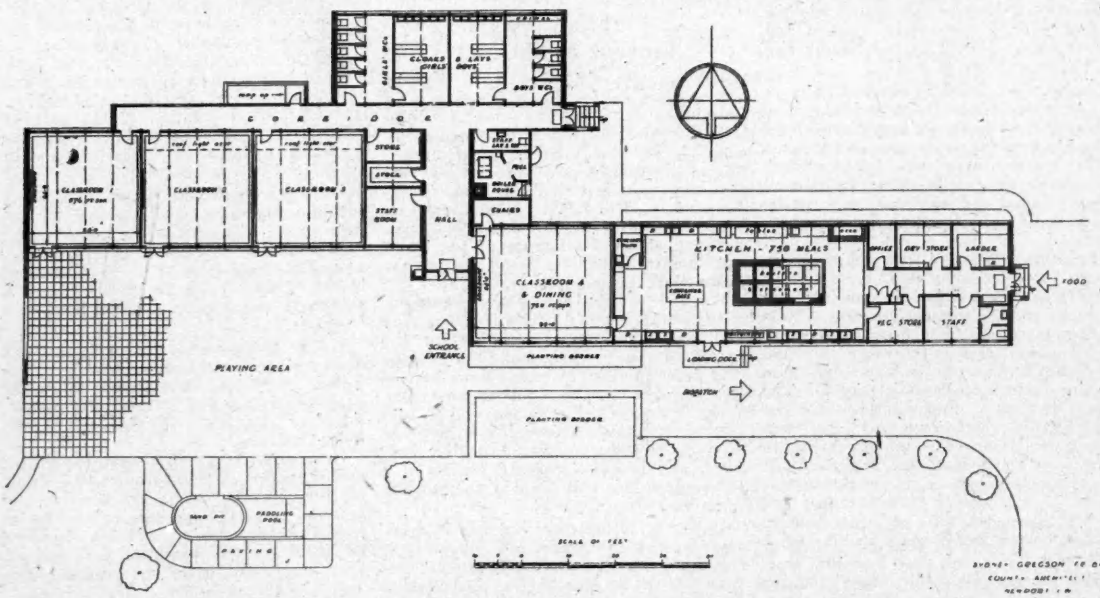


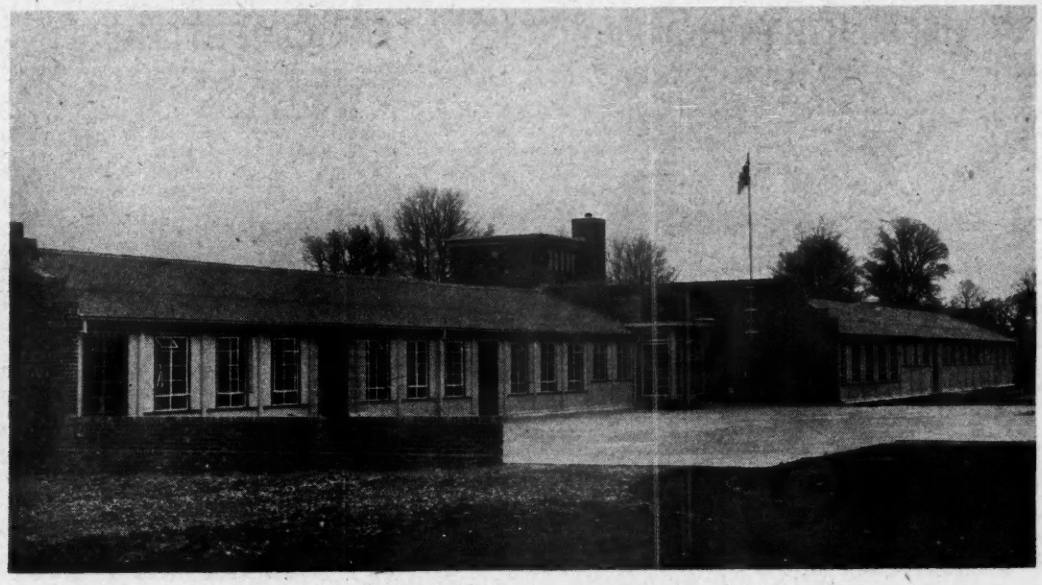
The School Entrance. In foreground is the sandpit.

HAYLANDS COUNTY INFANTS' SCHOOL, RYDE, I.o.W.

SYDNEY GREGSON, F.R.I.B.A., COUNTY ARCHITECT

THE BUILDINGS OF THIS SCHOOL, OPENED ON MARCH 22 last, provide for the accommodation of 120 infants in three classrooms, with a fourth room used for dining and general activities, together with an entrance hall, staff room, stores, lavatories, cloakrooms, etc., and a large kitchen capable of producing 750 meals a day for this and other schools in the Ryde area. The buildings are constructed around Ministry of Works standard 24-ft. span hutted units. The panels to the bays are filled to sill height with 4½-in. brickwork, and treated on the outside with two coats "Unistuc" waterproof liquid paint. The upper portions of the panels are filled with standard metal windows and asbestos sheets, roofed with corrugated asbestos sprayed with Freeman's green liquid surface tinter and lined to form ceilings with plaster board or Celotex. The flat roofs are constructed of 3-in. thick fine concrete with "Hy-rib" reinforcement and two layers of bitumastic felt. The gables are constructed in 11-in. cavity brickwork and all internal partitions are of 4½-in. brick. Floors of classrooms, staff rooms and kitchen are of black pitchmastic with a light polished finish, while the remainder of the floors are of concrete with a Steelcrete finish.





General view of South Front. *Below*: A Classroom.

The building is of modern design and the horizontality formed by the type of construction has been corrected by the provision of a dominant feature in the form of small tower with chimney, and a combination of colour textures consisting of red brick gables and tower, pale biscuit shade panels and green tinted roof. The heating is by means of electricity, and experiments are being made by using various forms of heaters in different combinations. Electric lighting is installed throughout, and electric clocks are in the principal rooms and the entrance hall.

The internal decorations are obtained by the use of Walpamur distemper and Duradio enamel, using colours of the highest light-reflecting value. Colours have been selected to harmonise with coloured tubular furniture installed in the classrooms. Patent glazing to classrooms 2 and 3 assist in obtaining a high standard of natural lighting.

Messrs. Harris and Porter, of Newport and Adelphi, London, were the quantity surveyors. The lowest tenders, submitted by Messrs. G. E. Banks and Son, of Sandown, was accepted by the Council in February, 1946. The clerk of works was Mr. H. C. Ulph and the foreman Mr. T. Young. The cost of the school, including the quantity surveyors' fees, sandpit and paddling pool and the paved playing area, was £5,508, and that of the central kitchen was £4,368. The cost of furniture and fittings was £500 and of incidental work connected with the site £175.

The names of sub-contractors are on page 162.

BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE COMPETITION

THE WINNING DESIGN: By CULPIN & SON, F. & A.R.I.B.A.

THE result of the competition for the layout of an estate and the detailed planning of houses at Bessingby for the Bridlington Borough Council is as follows :—

1. (22) Messrs. CULPIN & SON, F. & A.R.I.B.A., chartered architects and planning consultants, 3, Southampton-place, London, W.C.1.

2. (18) ERIC COLE & PARTNERS, chartered architects and quantity surveyors, Dyer-street House, Cirencester.

3. (21) N. DICKENSON, A.R.I.B.A., and D. H. ROWLEDGE, A.R.I.B.A., Pelsall, Walsall, Staffordshire.

The report of the assessor, Mr. C. W. C. Needham, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., is as follows :—

The layout of an estate and the detailed planning of houses are two separate problems, and in inviting competitive designs a risk had to be taken that both of these might not be adequately solved by any competitor. The greatly improved effect likely to be obtained if both layout and houses were designed together to fit the site and suit the locality justified this risk being taken.

Fortunately the competition has been thoroughly successful in producing one set of drawings (No. 22) of outstanding quality that meet all requirements in a most satisfactory way. The winning house plans have the great merit of simplicity in arrangement, with rooms of useful shape, adequate storage facilities (including the good larders required by Yorkshire housewives) and staircases without winders. There is room to sit round fireplaces comfortably—an essential requirement in winter on the north-east coast. The plans of the one-storey dwellings for old people and the three-storey flats for single persons have the same good, straightforward qualities.

From the constructional standpoint, the various plans are simple and economical. The equipment suggested is ample, but not over-elaborate, and there is every probability that all types can be built at prices likely to be approved by the Ministry of Health.

The external treatment is outstandingly good, and achieves a marked sense of dignity by the general proportions of the buildings, with good, simply treated roofs with solid chimneystacks, and particularly by the very well-proportioned double-hung sash windows—most suitable on this site for practical purposes. The interesting effect produced by different lengths of blocks, punctuating gables and dormers, and varying eaves lines, might perhaps be still further increased by some variation in the treatment of entrance doorways, but the general appearance is excellent and well suited for suburban houses in an east coast town.

The blocks of flats, while designed in rather different style, show the same good proportions and have the desired domestic rather than institutional character.

No. 22 layout has the same straightforward qualities as the house plans. While economical in construction, there are many features of interest, and practical requirements of access and general convenience are adequately met.

The orderly grouping of different types of houses and bungalows gives varying character to different parts of the estate, particularly in the first portion to be developed. Should the second part proceed, the introduction of one or two new alternative house plans would prevent any suggestion of monotony in the streets to the north-east of the church site.

Design No. 18 is awarded the second premium. House plans are well thought out, with sensible rooms, conveniently arranged, but the many projections, besides increasing cost, give a rather restless effect to some of the elevations. The flats, with long, dark, central corridors have a rather gaunt appearance, and the fenestration of the prominent end elevations is decidedly unhappy. The layout has excellent features, but there is insufficient variation in the arrangement of groups of houses to avoid a sense of repetition and monotony.

No. 21 is placed third. The house plans are orderly, and the external treatment tidy, though somewhat stark. The layout is practical, except that secondary access to blocks of houses is by back lanes.

The following other schemes are worthy of commendation : No. 19, with well-planned houses of pleasant architectural character, but a layout lacking in interest. Nos. 4, 8 and 10, with carefully detailed layouts, but houses more suited to the outskirts of Stockholm than any English town.

The remainder are a mixed lot, and on the whole disappointing, particularly the layouts.

The Corporation is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the competition. When the winner's designs are carried out Bridlington will have a housing estate that compares favourably in every respect with any in the country.

Winners' Report.

In their report, the winners, Messrs. Culpin and Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., state :—

LAYOUT.—Access to the site has been restricted to the two positions shown on the site plan. The principal considerations governing the arrangement of the remaining roads have been (a) Provision of as many sites as possible with the long axes of houses following the contours and with east-west aspects; (b) achievement of economy in road work by siting a large number of dwellings in culs-de-sac and on narrow one-way roads : 243 dwellings are so sited.

The percentages of different types of accommodation given in the conditions have been almost exactly adhered to. The actual numbers of each size dwelling and the percentages of the whole are :—

	No.	Percentage Proportion of Total.
2 b/r. houses, 4 persons	28	3.5
3 ,, ,, 5 ,,	316	39.5
3 ,, ,, 6 ,,	80	10.0
4 ,, ,, 7/9 ,,	152	19.0
5 ,, ,, 10 or over	13	1.6
Single Person's Flats	82	10.2
Old Persons' Dwellings (1 b/r.)	83	10.4
Old Persons' Dwellings (2 b/r.)	40	5.0
Flats for tenants of shops	6	0.8
Totals	800	100.0

A small civic centre has been created by grouping together the community centre, clinic, shops, the public-house and a green. A service road, provided at the rear of the shop, also gives access to a small car-park.

The single persons' flats, which have been given a more urban architectural character than the cottages, are appropriately sited nearby.

The church has been placed as the terminal of the parkway, where it enjoys the benefit of the open space provided by the park.

The whole of the area which cannot be drained by gravitation has been made into a small park.

The grouping of houses for architectural effect and to create variety has been given first consideration. Linking out-buildings and screen walls are used throughout to give a " built-up " frontage.

Groups of old persons' dwellings are dispersed about the scheme sufficiently to avoid their being cut off from the normal flow of life, are within easy reach of the community centre, the church, the shops and the " pub," but are kept away from roads and noise.

HOUSE DESIGN.—After careful consideration the authors have adopted the wide-fronted rather than the narrow-fronted type of house. Brick facings and pantiles have been employed throughout, except to the three-storey flats. The single persons' flats are brick-faced and have flat rooms. Windows of the houses, generally, are double-hung sashes. Doorways have brick piers flanking painted cement architraves and reinforced concrete hoods over. Eaves, fascias and soffits are painted ivory, and the corbels are of tiles. Variety in the designs has been achieved by the use of lower eaves to the end houses of certain block types, and by gables in certain others. Care has been taken that street elevations are not over-crowded with gables.

The average areas of the various types are : 2 b/r. 798 f.s. ; 3 b/r. (5 p.) 936 f.s. ; 3 b/r. (6 p.) 1,017 f.s. ; 4 b/r. 1,198 f.s. ; 5 b/r. 1,462 f.s. ; single persons' flats, 360 f.s. ; old persons' dwelling (1 b/r.) 441 f.s. ; old persons' dwellings (2 b/r.) 554 f.s.

CONSTRUCTION.—External walls are cavity with facing bricks externally and clinker blocks internally. Internal partitions are 4-in. clinker where load-bearing and 3 in. where non-structural.

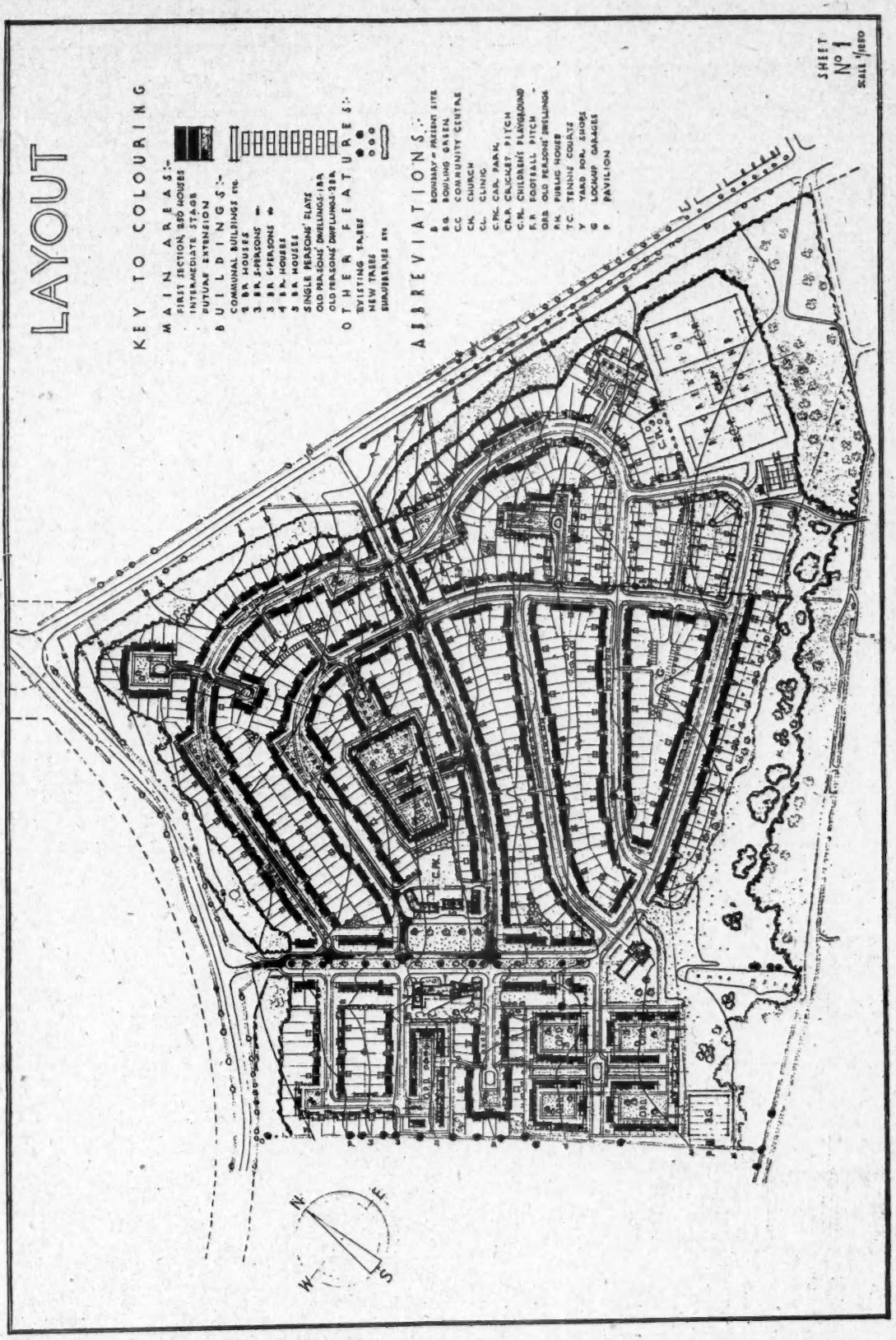
First-floor construction comprises a system of light reinforced concrete beams and cross-bearers as the principal load-bearing members, with secondary small timber joists providing fixing for a boarded floor.

One purlin dividing each roof-slope of these narrow-span houses will permit of the use of 3-in. by 2-in. common rafters, and the timber used per normal 3 b/r. house is : Roof, 111 cub. ft. ; first floor, 47 cub. ft. ; sash windows, 30 cub. ft. ; doors, stairs, etc., 75 cub. ft. Total, 263 cub. ft.

The gross area of a house of this type with out-building, taken by the Ministry as the basis for assessing the amount of timber allowed, is 1,092 ft. sup., which at 1.6 standards per 1,000 ft. sup. gives 288 feet cube permissible. There is thus a margin of 25 cub. ft., and it is suggested the Ministry should allow a boarded floor in the living-room which would use 14 cub. ft. of this margin.

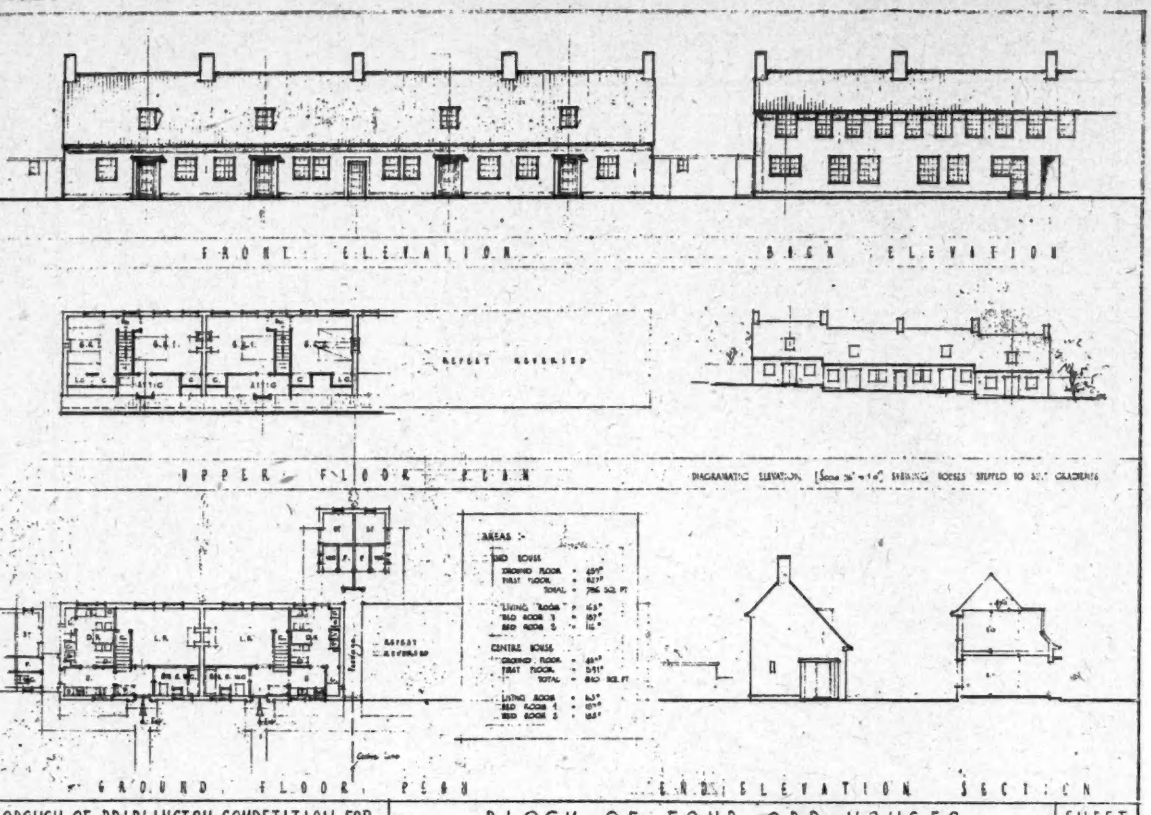
Ground floor : solid construction with a 3-in. layer of no-fines concrete to resist damp and an impervious layer of bituminous felt where boarded. Floor finishes elsewhere on the ground floor are granolithic in utility rooms, halls, etc., and some type of patent flooring in kitchens, etc.

Each house has an outbuilding containing w.c., fuel store and garden store.



BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE COMPETITION. WINNING DESIGN: By CULPIN & SON, F.&A.R.I.B.A.

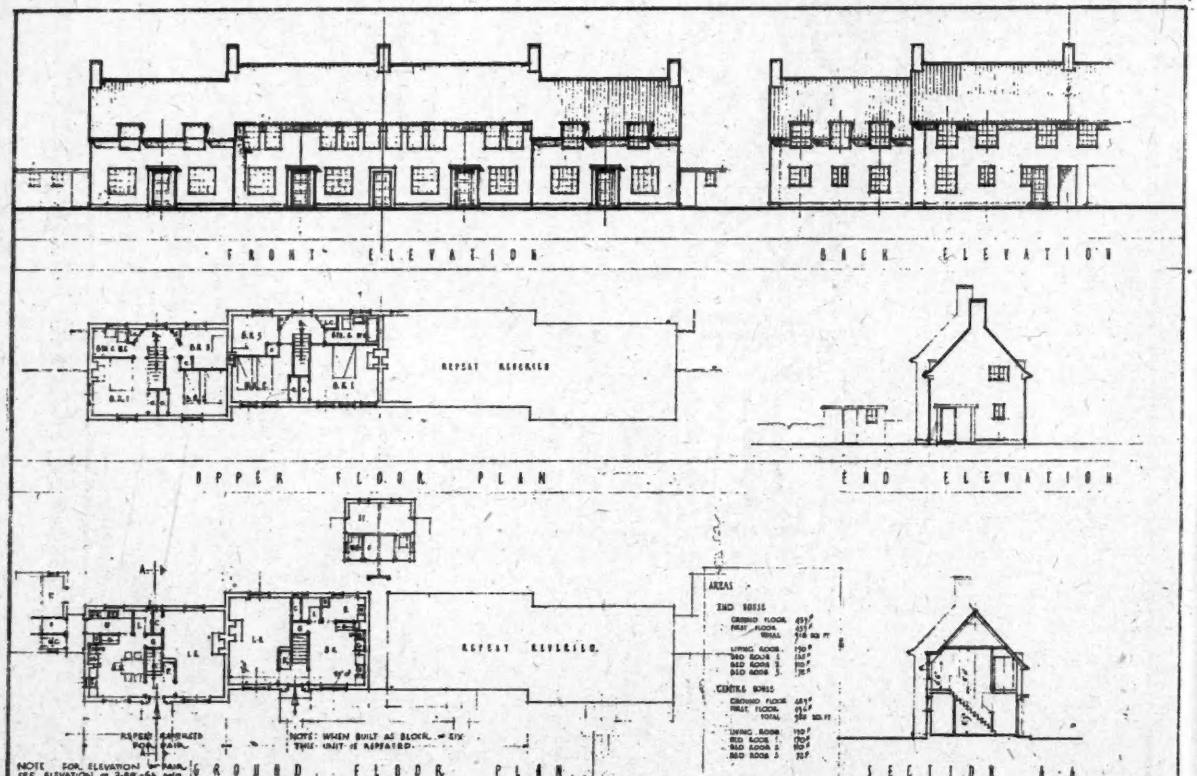
D



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE

BLOCK OF FOUR 2-B-R HOUSES NORTH ASPECT

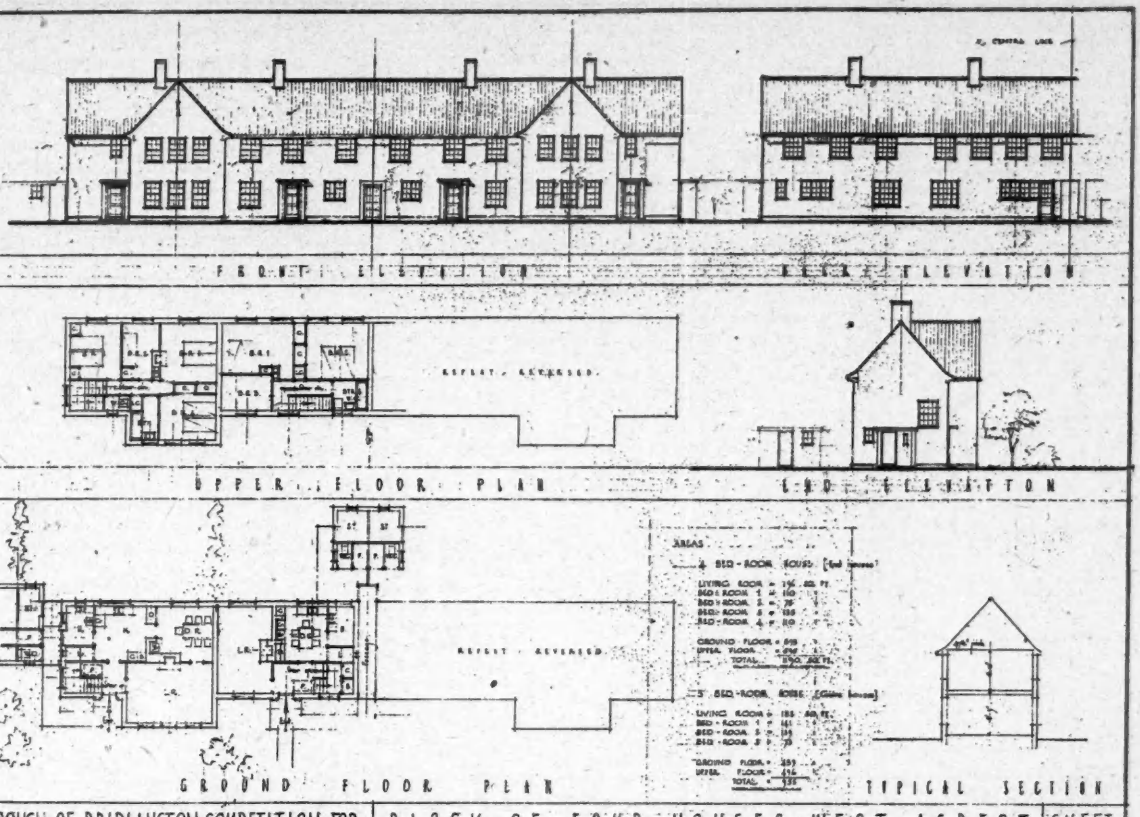
SHEET No 2 1/8" SCALE



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE

BLOCK OF FOUR 3-B-R (5-PERSONS) HOUSES EAST TO SOUTH-EAST ASPECT

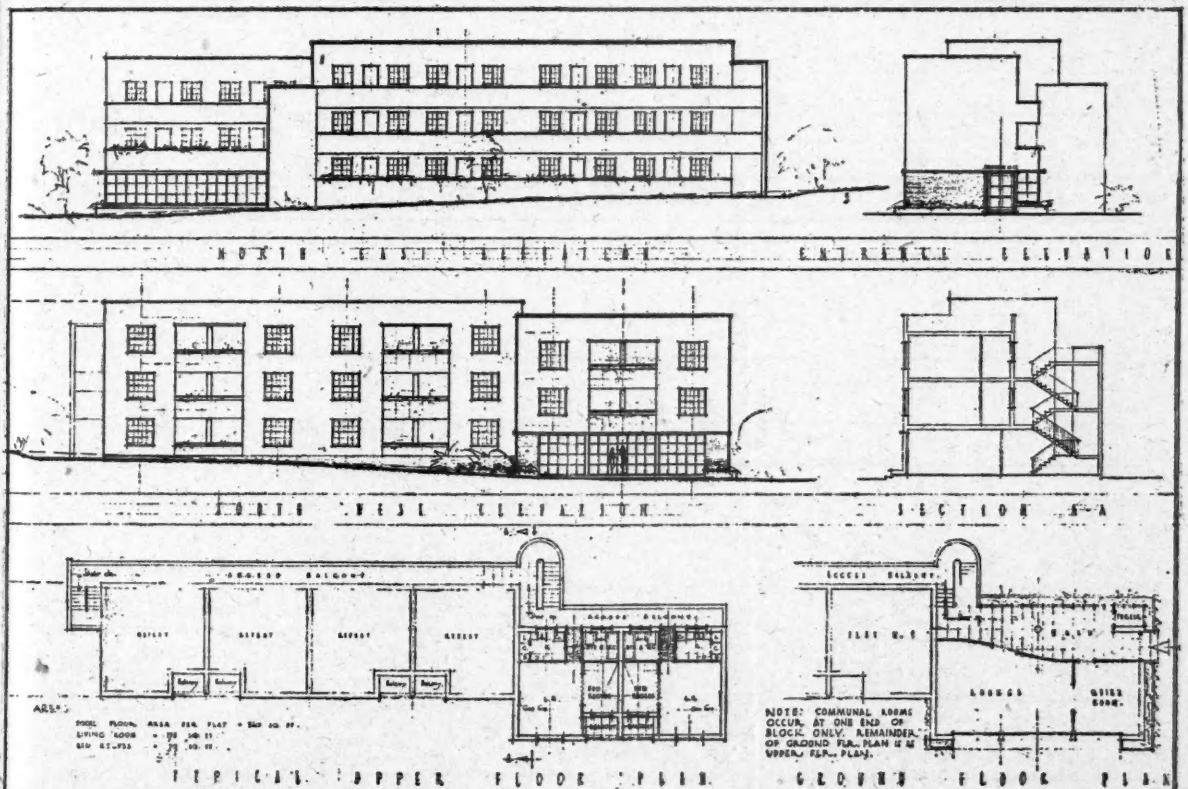
SHEET No 3 1/8" SCALE



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE

BLOCK OF FOUR HOUSES: WEST ASPECT
COMPRISING TWO 3-B-R (5-P) & TWO 4-B-R

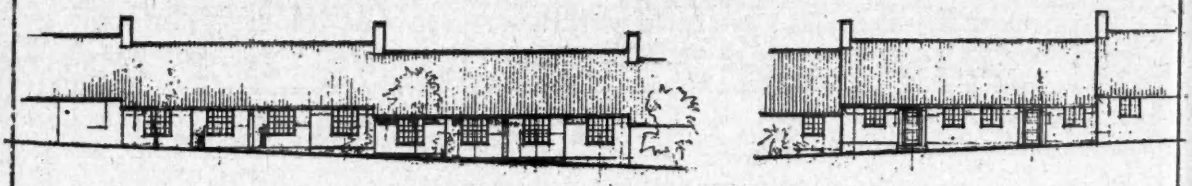
SHEET Nº 4 SCALE



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE

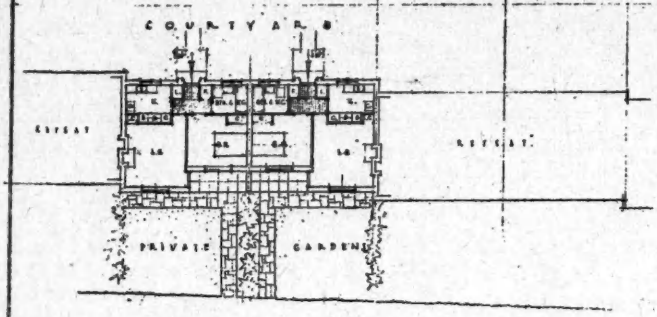
SINGLE PERSONS' FLATS WITH COMMUNAL ACCOMMODATION
SHORT BLOCK. LONG BLOCKS ARE IDENTICAL BUT EIGHT FLATS LONG

SHEET Nº 8 SCALE

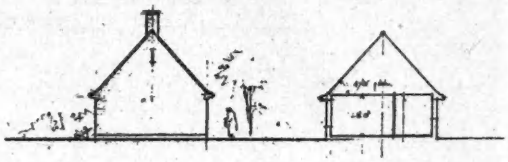


ELEVATION TO SOUTH (OR SOUTH-WEST)

ELEVATION TO NORTH (OR N.E.)



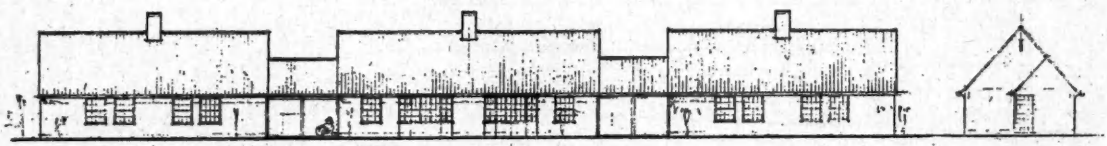
PLAN OF TYPICAL PAIR



END ELEVATION SECTION

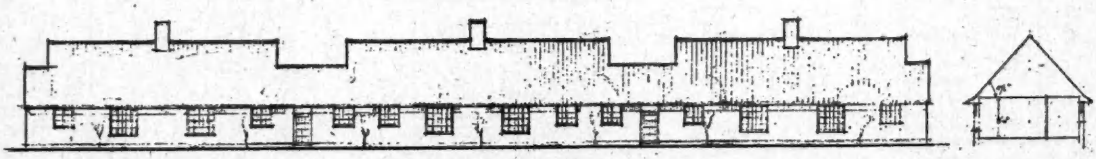
AREAS :-
LIVING ROOM = 151'
BED ROOMS = 135'
TOTAL FLOOR AREA = 438 SQ. FT

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE	OLD PERSONS' DWELLINGS NORTH & EAST ASPECT 1-B-R	SHEET Nº 10 ⅛" SCALE



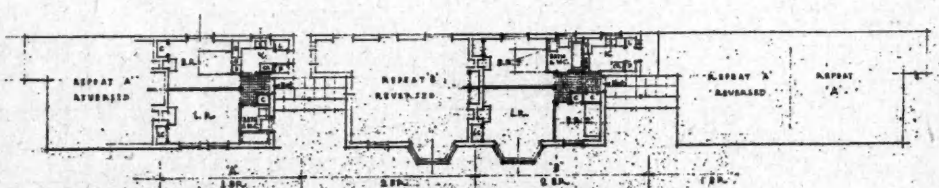
ELEVATION TO COURTYARD (SOUTH - WEST)

END ELEVATION



ELEVATION TO EAST - NORTH

SECTION



PLAN SHOWING TYPICAL GROUPING

AREAS :-
'A' 1-BED-ROOM DWELLING,
LIVING-ROOM = 154 SQ. FT
BED-ROOM = 136 " "
TOTAL FLOOR AREA 445 " "

'B' 2-BED-ROOM DWELLING,
LIVING ROOM = 175 SQ. FT
BED-ROOM 1 = 136 " "
BED-ROOM 2 = 70 " "
TOTAL FLOOR AREA 554 " "

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON-COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BESSINGBY HOUSING ESTATE	OLD PERSONS' DWELLINGS SOUTH & WEST ASPECT 1-B-R & 2-B-R	SHEET Nº 9 ⅛" SCALE

ABERDEEN GRANITE

MR. JOHN BETJEMAN'S RADIO TALK

A TALK on "Aberdeen Granite" was given by Mr. John Betjeman in the B.B.C. Third Programme on Monday, July 28. We take the following extracts from his remarks :—

Scottish architecture is the hard logic of the theological Scot in the hard stones of Scotland. It is the energy of the organising, thorough and patient lowlander translated into a visual style. You will see it even in mediæval work. St. Mungo's Cathedral, Glasgow, is severer even than the severe Cistercian buildings of England like Fountains Abbey. Moulding, proportion, construction, no flowing carving, no "fal-diddles"—because of its thoughtful simplicity I find Glasgow Cathedral the most satisfying mediæval cathedral in these islands; its severe serenity is alarming.

Then suddenly, as though he said to himself, "I can't stand this restraint any more," the Scottish architect goes mad and produces something more wildly exuberant, more ornate and peculiar than anything to be found in England. Roslyn chapel, for instance, is a late mediæval building which so flowers with carving, pendants and unbelievable riches of decoration that you might almost consider it to be a Burmese temple, were you not certain you had come out in a bus on a short journey from Edinburgh. Even in the Presbyterian kirks the Victorian Scots sometimes let themselves go. All may be plain within—covenant-keeping fittings, bare table, towering pulpit, plain glass, grim walls, and rising rows of sermon-centred pews—but suddenly the architect has said, "You may restrain me inside the kirk, but you wait till I get outside," and all the marbles of the cliffs of Scotland will be jammed on to the front and a steeple will be built of such fantastic richness that, except for an absence of Christian symbolism in the form of cross or statued saint, it might have been conceived by the Pope of Rome himself. It is this mixture of the romantic and the severe that makes Scottish architecture to me the most exciting in Europe.

We in the south think of Aberdeen granite as that highly polished pink stuff which flushes the white cheeks of Metropolitan cemeteries and forms glistening shafts to Gothic Revival façades. But the granite which comes from the immediate neighbourhood of Aberdeen is grey and silver, a lovely stone, immensely durable and worked with consummate skill in the deep, shadowy quarries. The pink granite comes chiefly from Peterhead, 30 miles north of the city, and the Island of Mull, on the other side of Scotland.

You can never enjoy the beauty of a Western city in its shopping streets. The multiple stores which affront the dignity of Aberdeen are no less offensive than their brothers shouting out along the now unlovely buildings of Princes Street of Edinburgh. My hotel, where old-fashioned cleanliness and comfort contrasted unexpectedly with its jazzy decorations, was in the shopping area. I would have to turn down side streets to see the real Aberdeen.

I will select a few from three periods of Aberdeen's building—the mediæval, the early nineteenth century and the modern, for, oddly enough, modern architecture of Aberdeen has its high spots. There is so much that is fine in Aberdeen, that I *must* select.

Away down the tramlines to the north, surrounded by new granite housing estates at a decent distance, and on a rise above the beech-bordered meadowland of a river stands Old Aberdeen, which is a cathedral, a university and some Georgian houses, built of huge blocks of granite, a strange textured place with an atmosphere of mediæval and Jacobite grandeur about it, a place that really makes you feel you are in the northernmost seat of learning, so remote, so windswept, and of such a solid, grey strangeness. Here is the old King's College of Aberdeen University and here is its chapel with a low tower from which spring ribs that support a Renaissance style crown. St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, and St. Dunstan's in the East, London, have similar spired adornments. But none of these are so satisfactory as that of Aberdeen. This chapel is remarkable for its canopied stalls in dark oak, the only mediæval church woodwork surviving complete in Scotland after the ravages of Knox. It is not at all like the lace-like soaring of the East Anglian woodwork. It is squat and square and rich with inventive designs through which trail wooded thistles. And to the solid architecture, designed for resisting storms and simple because of the hardness of the granite from which it is made, the elaboration of this woodwork is a perfect contrast. Finally, there are windows like the rest of the chapel, very early sixteenth century, of a style so curious and original as to be unlike any Gothic outside Scotland. The buttresses run up through the middle of the tracery and the arches of all the windows don't come to a point but are depressed and round. Not far from King's Chapel is St. Machar's strange cathedral.

Noble Georgian Planning.

You cannot walk back and down the main streets of Aberdeen proper, as opposed to old Aberdeen, without being aware of the noble planning of late Georgian times. Wide streets, such as Union-street, stately groups of grey granite buildings in a Grecian style, crescents on hilltops and squares behind them. These are largely the work of two architects, friendly rivals, John Smith, the City Architect, and Archibald Simpson, the centenary of whose death in 1847 was celebrated in Aberdeen a week or two ago. Smith was, I think, the less interesting of the two. He built in correct classic and fifteenth-century style and with granite, close-picked and single-axed, so that it was tamed to carry almost as much carving of capitals and mouldings as a softer building-stone. A lovely screen in Union-street, rather like that at Hyde Park Corner, is his, and many a handsome classic and English Perpendicular style public building. But the original genius is Archibald Simpson. At the start of my visit my attention was held by a huge wall of granite, so bold, so simple in design, so colossal in its proportions that I stood puzzled. I had seen nothing like it before or since. Egyptian? Greek? Eighteenth century? Modern? No, it can't be modern, for see the granite is weathered. This was the New Market built by Archibald Simpson in 1842. The simple magnificence of the entrance is designed to show the strength and quality of grey granite. The architect realised that there was no point in carving this hard unyielding material into delicate detail. Let the stone speak for itself and then emphasise its scale and texture by a few strong mouldings and broad pilasters projecting only an inch or two from the face of the building. The inside of this covered market is worthy of its outside, colossal, simple, constructional. I seemed to be stepping into one of those many-vista'd engravings by Piranesi. It was a great oblong hall with curved ends and all around a row of plain circular-headed arches rising to the glass and timber roof. Halfway down the wall-height ran a gallery of shops. Shafts of sunlight slanted through the arches on to wooden shops and stalls of the central space and the surrounding gallery—Archibald Simpson. Here was an architect of genius, a Soane, a Hawksmoor, someone head and shoulders above the men of his time. Simpson's work is almost always of the sort that depends on proportion for its ornament. Two-storey houses in crescents, as at Bon-Accord and Marine-terrace, where subtlety depended on glazing bars in the windows, for instance, now, alas, too often destroyed in favour of plate glass. But his greatest work is a brick tower and spire opposite the Art Gallery. The fact that it is in red brick makes it stand out, but not glaringly, among the grey granite of the rest of the city. It must have looked more wonderful still when the lead spires for which Aberdeen was famous, were making further contrast. How can I tell you why this tall, plain spire is so marvellous so that only Salisbury is, in my opinion, its rival? I think it is because of the way it grows out of the high thin-buttressed tower below it, because of the pinnacles and tall gables at its base, because its very plainness is so carefully considered. It was designed in 1844.

No one can dismiss Marischal College, Aberdeen, when looking at the work of the present century. Wedged behind a huge town hall in an expensive and attractive mid-Victorian baronial style, was a cluster of silver-white pinnacles. I turned down a lane towards them, the front broadened out. Oh! Bigger than any cathedral, tower on tower, forests of pinnacles, a group of palatial buildings rivalled only by the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. This was the famous Marischal College. Imagine the Victoria tower with a spire on top, and all that well-grouped architecture below of lesser towers and lines of pinnacles executed in the hardest white Kumnay granite and looking out over the grey-green North Sea and you have some idea of the first impression this gigantic building creates. It rises on top of a simple Gothic one designed by Simpson in 1840. But all these spires and towers and pinnacles are the work of this century and were designed by Sir Alexander Marshall Mackenzie. You have to see them to believe them. True they do not bear close inspection. The hollow central tower reveals a brick core within to support its spire, the inside hall seems small after all this outward magnificence—but as a piece of architectural showmanship, Marischal College is fine, an equivalent of Sir George Oatley's soaring University Tower at Bristol.

Aberdeen's best modern building I have left to the last. It is the addition to St. Andrews Episcopal Cathedral by J. N. Comper, an Aberdonian who has already done much distinguished work in the city. You go in by a rather dingy entrance in a flat, perpendicular-style building designed by Simpson in 1816, when he was a man of 26. You push open the door and your heart gives a leap—there, stretching away, as in an old Dutch oil-painting, is Comper's superb renovation of the interior. White arcades by Simpson in a simple style with big mouldings lead to a great double-aisled east end, which Comper has added in a style which perfectly blends with the older building. White plaster vaulting diminishes away in perspective adorned with baroque gold and coloured shields. And there, far at the east end, is a great baldachin over the altar in burnished gold with a gold spire rising from its canopy in a manner reminiscent of the spire on King's Chapel. And beyond the gold of this baldachin, intensely gold in this blazing whiteness, you see the deep blue tints, the green and the red of Comper's large east window.

THE "B.C.C.F." TWO-STOREY HOUSE

THE SYSTEM OF CONSTRUCTION illustrated has been devised by the British Cast Concrete Federation for permanent two-storey houses in precast reinforced concrete, and provides a framed structure made up of column and beam units and infilling wall panels designed to support either a pitched or flat roof. The framing and wall panels can be erected quickly and, together with the roof, form a protective covering within which the remainder of the work can go forward in any weather without interruption. Linings to the external walling and other finishings and fittings are independent of the structure and can be carried out in any materials that may be available. The freedom afforded internally, together with the provision made for various column spacings and for forming return angles, gives the system flexibility and makes any desired planning arrangement possible. No special plant is required for the erection, which can be undertaken by any competent building contractor.

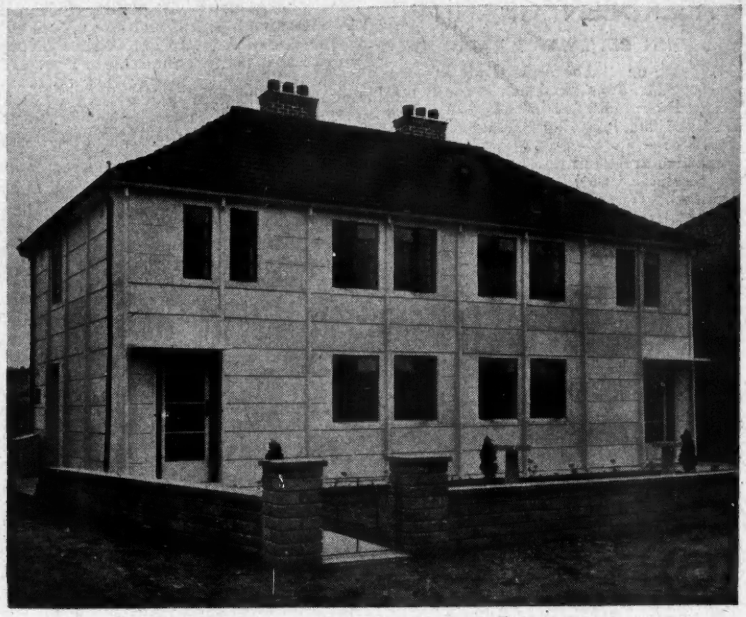
FOUNDATIONS: The columns have socketed pad foundations 2 ft. square of in-situ concrete, and a strip foundation of a minimum thickness of 6 in. is laid below the outside and party walls.

COLUMNS: The columns are two storeys high, spaced at 5 ft. 6 in. or 6 ft. centres. They are T-shaped in section, tapering from 12 in. by 6 in. at the base to 8¾ in. by 6 in., embedded 1 ft. 6 in. deep in the foundation pads and concreted in. At first-floor level brackets are provided for the wall-beam units, and a projection at the top of the columns forms a seating for the eaves-beam units. The columns at the corner of the building are of L-shaped section, but otherwise similar to the standard type.

WALL BEAMS: The wall-beam units are 9 in. by 3 in., spanning from column to column at window-head level. They are supported on, and bolted to, the brackets provided on the columns and carry the first-floor construction. Hoods at front entrances are integral projections on the wall-beam units.

EAVES BEAMS: The eaves-beam units span from column to column and are ragbolted to the projections provided at the heads of the columns. The unit is designed to form the fascia and soffit of a boxed eaves.

CILL PLATES: Cill units between the columns form a base for the walling and are laid on a D.P.C., which is turned up vertically against the edge of the floor slab and continues past the columns. A cement fillet between the cill unit and the edge of the floor slab acts as a drainage channel for the cavity and is laid to falls, to the weep holes provided midway between the columns.



Pair of Prototype Houses at Prestatyn, Flintshire.

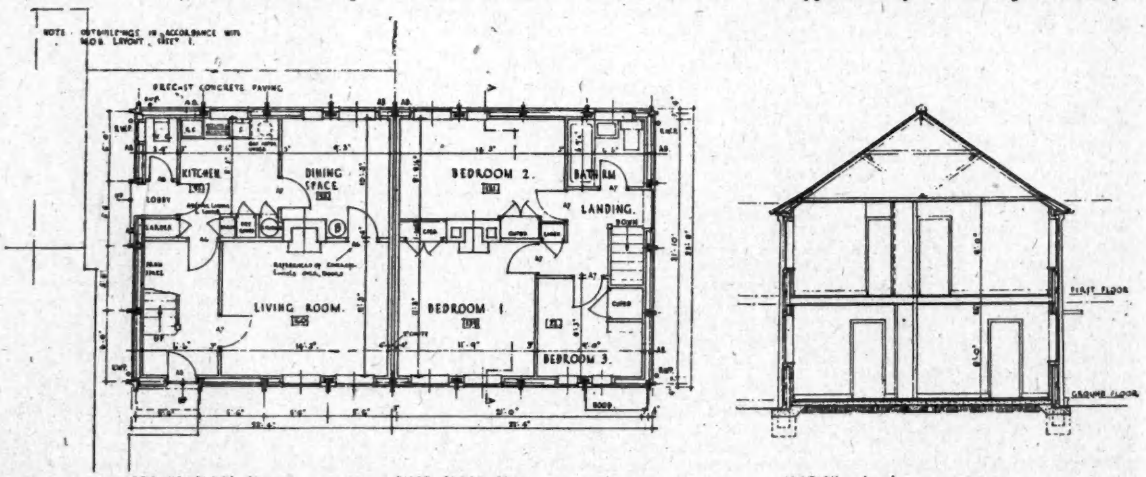
WALLING UNITS: The standard wall-panel units have 1¼-in. thick panels with 4-in. flanges all round and fit horizontally between, and into, the rebated sides of the columns. Units are made for forming doorways and to receive standard metal windows of one-, two- and three-light types. The horizontal edges of all units are weathered and jointed in mastic. The units are bedded against the columns in mastic, and the external vertical joint between the walling unit and the column is caulked with tow steeped in cement grout, and subsequently pointed in cement mortar. Ventilating air bricks, etc., are cast into the units during manufacture, where necessary.

ROOF: A pitched roof of timber sufficiently tied to control thrust, with a covering of tiles or slates, or a flat roof of either timber or concrete construction can be used. Alternatively, a pitched roof of precast concrete which has been specially designed for the system is available.

WALL LININGS AND PARTITIONS: The linings to external walls and the partitions can be of clinker or other light-weight concrete, hollow tile blocks, wood-wool slabs, or other similar materials. Alternatively, they may be of the prefabricated panel type.

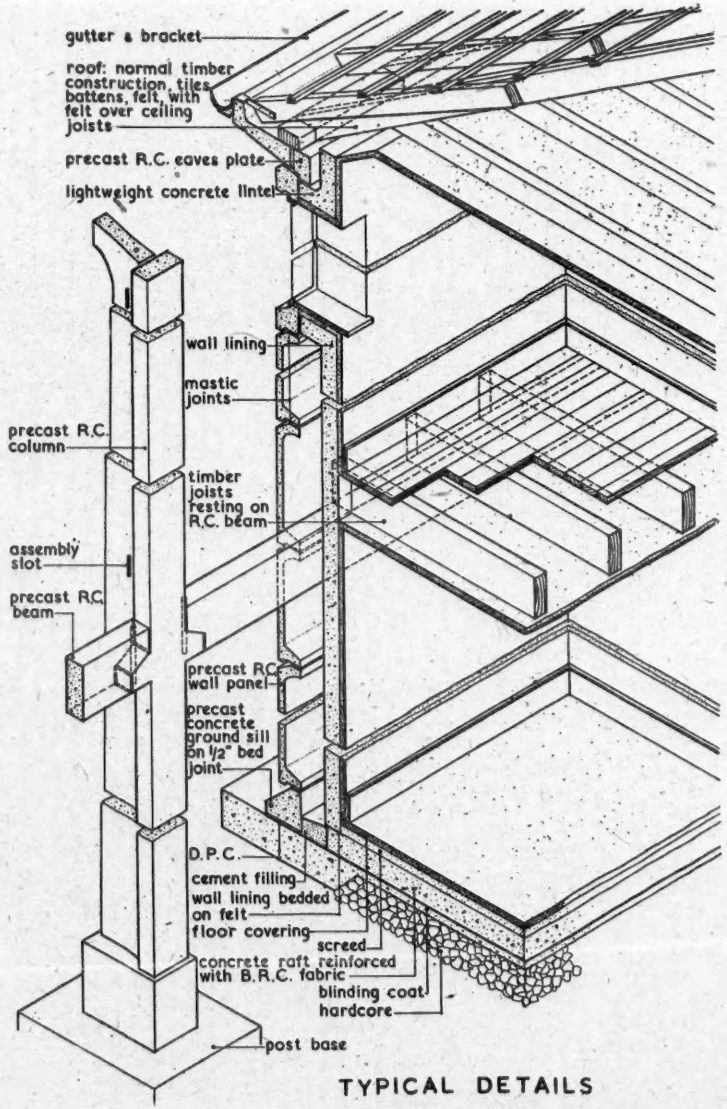
FLOORS: The ground floor may be of the suspended type or of solid construction as required, with any suitable finishing material. A first floor giving lateral stiffness to the structure can be of normal timber-framed construction with wood joists and a boarded finish, or of concrete construction.

PROTOTYPE PAIR: The pair of houses now completed at Sandy-lane, Prestatyn, were sponsored by the Croft Granite, Brick and Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, near Leicester, and built by W. E. Roberts, Prestatyn, to demonstrate the system of construction and its adaptability. The U.1-type Ministry of Health plan used by

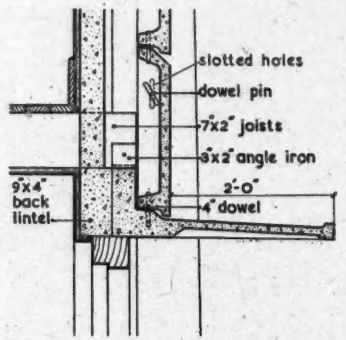


GROUND FLOOR PLAN. FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECTION A-A

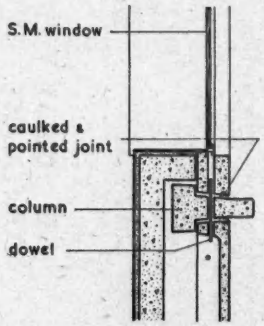
Plans and Section of Prototype Houses.



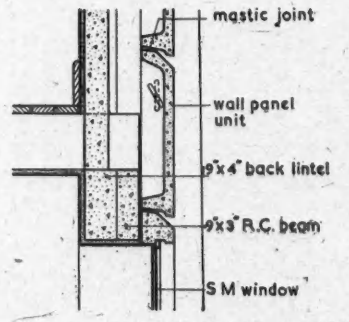
TYPICAL DETAILS



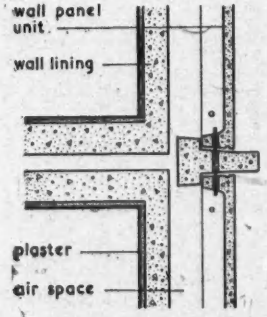
FRONT ENTRANCE HOOD



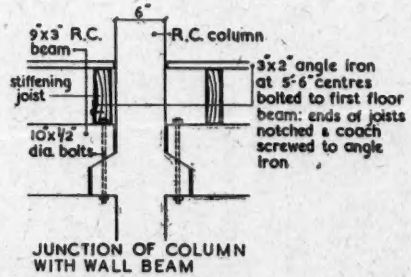
WINDOW OPENING



TYPICAL GROUND FLOOR WINDOW HEAD

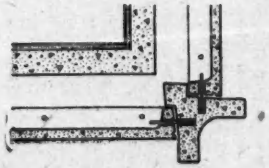


JUNCTION OF PARTY WALLS


6"
9"x3" R.C. beam
R.C. column
stiffening joist
3"x2" angle iron at 5'-6" centres bolted to first floor beam: ends of joists notched & coach screwed to angle iron
10"x1/2" dia. bolts

JUNCTION OF COLUMN WITH WALL BEAM

SECTIONS



CORNER COLUMN

PLANS

B.C.C.F. HOUSES (PROTOTYPE), PRESTATYN, FLINTSHIRE

the Ministry for purposes of comparative costing has been adopted with some slight modification. No special plant was used in the erection, and all the precast units were raised by snatch block and hand winch. Work commenced on a prepared site on Friday, May 2, and the whole of the framing and cladding had been erected and the roof was complete and ready for tiling on Wednesday, May 14. Times taken for the erection of the units were :—

24 columns ...	...	103 man hours
271 panel units	...	226½ ,,
Total	...	329½ ,,

which includes 87½ hours of general supervisor's time.

From the experience gained, it is now estimated that five men, working 8½ hours per day, would erect the units of three pairs of houses in 465 man hours, exclusive of supervisor's time.

PLANNING AND THE CITIZEN

NEED FOR COMPETENT TUTORS

THE annual Town and Country Planning Summer School organised by the Town Planning Institute was held at Reading University from July 16-23. The first paper to be read at the school was that of MR. NORMAN TILLETT, M.A., LL.B., chairman of the City of Norwich Town Planning Committee, entitled "Planning and the Citizen."

After discussing the existing facilities and channels of communication for informing the public of planning matters, the speaker continued :

More education in planning is hardly likely to effect any great change in the present generation of public representatives; it is important, therefore, that we should be looking at the generation that will fill the seats of our council chambers after the present members of our local authorities are dead and gone. It has been suggested that the schools should be roped into the field of planning endeavour; but it seems improbable that town and country planning, as such, is ever likely to find a place in an already overcrowded curriculum. The most that can reasonably be expected in this direction is a certain emphasis towards planning that can be given in studies of history or science. It was sound sense to bring in the Boy Scouts to assist in the mapping of some counties for the Land Utilisation Survey; the boys were given an interesting job to do, and they were able to see for themselves that their work had concrete results. The co-operation of Youth Centres could also be invited in survey work.

Education for planning in these fields, however, is a long-term policy its results will not be apparent for many years to come. The chief problem is to find the medium for education in planning *now*. Perhaps one of the most hopeful lines of attack lies through the voluntary bodies that are responsible for adult education in Britain; of these the extra-mural departments of the universities and the Workers' Educational Association are the more important. The essence of adult education is the maintenance of the voluntary principle. People come together into W.E.A. classes because they want to; the subjects for study are of their own choosing.

With a system of complete freedom of choice of study, it may be argued that if classes do not choose town and country planning for their subject it is a little difficult to see what can be done about it. But if town and country planning has not been a popular choice, this is very largely the planners' own fault. Very little attempt has been made to "project" planning into the environment of the ordinary citizen; all that is needed is a little gentle whetting of his appetite. In adult education circles this could be done in a number of ways.

A Local Survey.

It is of the utmost importance that the technique of presentation of a course on town and country planning should be adapted to suit the idiosyncrasies of a particular class. What will do for a group of urban students is rarely suitable for a country class. It is a fairly general experience that the more remote a village is, the more regular are the attendances and the higher the interest displayed. The villagers come at first out of curiosity, and stay if their interest is aroused. A town class has to compete successfully against other more superficial forms of entertainment, and the technique of approach needs careful consideration. Sometimes a really good village class can be induced to undertake a local survey with very valuable results.

The survey may be considered the highest standard to which a W.E.A. class on planning may be expected to attain; but there are several intermediate standards. There is the "sessional" class of 24 formal lectures of about an hour each, followed by discussion; some kind of written work is expected from the students as a measure of attainment. There is the "terminal" course of 12 lectures, with rather less demand for individual effort. There is the "discussion group" for which town and country planning as a subject is particularly well suited, but which requires rather a special technique from the tutor or "leader." The movement for discussion groups has suffered severely from the employment of leaders who are simply incapable of leading a discussion properly.

Naturally a tutor or leader cannot be expected to develop his argument entirely from his own resources; a course of town and country planning should have access to such extraneous aids as books, pamphlets and films. It is a comparatively easy matter to fill a book-box for a course on town and country planning; it is much more difficult to induce the class to read the books. Again, the important thing is the right approach. Illustrated books and books with a local interest will also be read if they are attractively presented. A well-written pamphlet is a first-rate method of putting planning across, while the use of models and exhibitions has been widely extolled as a means of bringing home the objects of planning to the people. Exhibitions are invaluable as a method of helping those who want to learn and those who already have an elementary knowledge of the subject; but I feel that most exhibitions tend to be far above the head of the ordinary mortal.

The "Itinerant" Course.

Perhaps the most successful technique so far devised in the W.E.A. has been the "itinerant" course which combines lectures and discussions with visits to sites. This method of approach is more suited to urban than to rural classes, and in the City of Norwich we have used it with remarkable success.

Given sufficient enthusiasm, there ought to be no real difficulty about putting planning across; there still remains the problem, however, of the people who are to do it. Probably one of the reasons why the W.E.A. has not encouraged classes to do more work in the planning sphere has been the lack of competent tutors.

Perhaps at some time in the future it may be possible to appoint planning education officers in certain areas (possibly on a county basis) who would be charged specifically with the duty of securing effective liaison between planners and planned. If such appointments are ever made I feel that a flair for presenting planning ideas would be a more important qualification than academic or technical knowledge.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

ON Saturday, July 19, in the spacious Hoare Memorial Hall at Church House, future temporary home of the Colonial Office, more than 60 representatives from the Commonwealth countries, India, Burma and the Colonial Empire, together with some 30 delegates and associate delegates from the United Kingdom, in plenary session, passed the final resolutions which brought to an end the fifth Empire Forestry Conference.

The resolutions passed covered the full range of topics discussed in committee, some of which are of special interest to the Colonies. The committee on timber supplies and marketing stated that "it is satisfied that there will be a shortage of forest products, particularly of sawn timber, for an indefinite period, and certainly until the devastation caused by the war has been repaired." The Conference adopted this report and directed the attention of the Governments of the Commonwealth to certain of the committees' recommendations, such as :—

(1) That a considerable all-round and immediate effort in timber production by all members of the Commonwealth is necessary if the Commonwealth is to play its part in restoring the general level of internal and world prosperity.

(2) That regulated overcutting during the emergency period is necessary and justified, but demands that Governments of the Commonwealth shall pay adequate attention to protection and inter-correction of the overcut by working plan revisions.

(3) That attention should be paid to the possible increase in use of timber derived from tree species now considered of secondary importance, both for the purpose of alleviating current shortages and to provide for more economic working of mixed forests.

Completion of Forest Survey.

Another resolution passed was one presented by the Committee on Survey of Resources, which recommended "that the topographical survey of the Colonial territories be accelerated to ensure completion of forest areas by 1955, and that forest authorities specially recruit and train such personnel as will ensure prompt completion of the Forest Survey."

The plenary session also approved the proposal that the United Kingdom Government set up a committee to provide guidance on the technique of aerial survey.

During the time the conference was in session from June 16 to July 19, some 15 days were spent in actual conference, and the remaining time was spent touring Government Forest Estates in Great Britain in order that delegates could see the latest developments and experiments which are being carried out by the Forestry Commission.

BOOK REVIEWS

Structural Analysis. By W. Fisher-Cassie, Ph.D. Longmans, Green and Co. 16s.

Recent years have seen the practical development and extensive use of monolithic reinforced concrete structures and steel-framed structures having rigid or, in many cases, semi-rigid joints; this development has resulted in a modification in methods of design and has given rise to a considerable amount of research work into the exact analysis of statically indeterminate structures of various types; which methods of analysis have been verified to a large extent by laboratory experiments and full-scale tests.

Most of these research theses have been delivered from time to time to the professional institutions and have also appeared in numerous text-books, more in the form of mathematical treatises with little guidance as to their practical application.

Thus the engineering student and in some cases the instructor, on finding "advanced structural analysis" occupying a more extensive part of his syllabus than was previously the case, has found to his dismay, that the references to these works were scattered widely, that the choice of method was varied with little guidance as to the best method for particular application, and also that the presentation was abstruse and difficult to follow.

In view of this, it will be with a sense of relief that many discover this excellent volume and find that in the words of the preface ". . . the steps of the reader are guided in paths often trodden by, and therefore familiar to, the author, who is thereby enabled frequently to recommend a straight course without wastage of time spent by the student in search for a route . . ." It is true, therefore, that this book has filled an important gap and provided a comprehensive source of instruction which the average student with limited mathematical agility can follow.

Similarly, the young designer, who so often finds little connection between the elementary theory of structures which he has studied and the complex rigid structure he is called upon to design, and is unable to choose, or apply, an advanced method of stress analysis to his trial designs, will welcome this book because of the wealth of illustrated examples it contains.

Traditional text-books often treat the different statically indeterminate members under their title headings, giving one method of solution with reference only to other methods which may frequently be more easily applied. In this volume the stress analysis methods form the individual title headings, and are used to solve most of the relevant statically indeterminate problems, with suggestions as to which members they can best be applied.

The methods are dealt with in progressive order of complexity; the respective chapter headings being—method of area moments, method of strain energy, two hinged and fixed arches, method of slope deflection, method of moment distribution, the column analogy, influence lines for continuous structures, and pin-jointed structures with redundant members. In each case the basic principles of the theoretical method are outlined, with a guide to its general application, followed by a "series of graded examples" fully worked out and amply illustrated with clear and instructive diagrams. These examples have been selected and arranged to give a comparison of the merits of the different methods of solution and are summarised by a chapter index and a novel pictorial index which enables rapid reference to any problem. The problems dealt with are the fixed and continuous beam, portal frames, bridge and building frames, frames with inclined members, arches and pin-jointed frames with redundant members.

The author states in his introduction that the reader is expected to have a sufficient mathematical background and understanding of the theories propounded, and therefore he omits the derivation of the principles or formulæ he uses. This is, perhaps, a weakness in the book which could best be overcome by the production of a companion volume establishing the proofs in similar sequence and in the same lucid manner.

J. E. P.

Lost Treasures of Europe. Henry La Farge, ed. La. 8vo. Batsford. 1946 [1947]. 37 pp. + pls. (427 figs.)

With all the abundance of reports, both typescript and in periodicals, on war damage in Europe, it was difficult to get a connected idea or mental picture of the total losses, and it was a happy thought to publish this book with representative examples of the worst in each country. Moreover, the book covers not only those countries dealt with in the attractive reports of the British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives, and other Material—Austria, Belgium, Germany and Italy; it also includes France, Holland, Hungary, Poland and Russia, which are not (or not yet) officially dealt with. Greece, however, for which a report was issued, is not included, and Spain is not touched by either; nor is England—not an occupied country—but that has been partially illustrated in J. M. Richards's *Bombed Buildings of Britain* (1942).

The four hundred-odd views, representing about two hundred and fifty buildings, certainly present a tragic spectacle, especially when one reflects that they represent a fraction of the total buildings and towns affected. The word "lost," however, which might imply that all the subjects shown are destroyed, must not be taken too literally: careful analysis shows that (to take Italy as an example) only a small proportion are completely destroyed, though most are badly damaged. In a few cases fragments have been successfully reassembled; elsewhere only parts are injured or fallen, or the façade still stands; sometimes it is the feature illustrated which has survived! Two are not even recorded as damaged at all! The vigilance of the Allied Sub-Commission has thankfully made the losses much less than they might have been; still, they are sad enough. About half of the buildings shown are churches, a smaller number are houses (town and country), and the remainder are other civil monuments.

The reason for this rather unnecessarily pessimistic picture is that this work, in most cases, shows views of the buildings as they were before, not after, damage; only 19 buildings are shown (38 figures) in both conditions. This is inevitable where a building has been totally destroyed; otherwise a comparison of both, as in *Bombed Buildings of Britain*, is the only clear guide, though it was presumably impracticable here without seriously diminishing the number of subjects. The official reports mostly show only the damaged state; it is therefore interesting to compare some of the views with corresponding ones in the reports. Indications of damage, however, are given in notes in brackets following the preceding text paragraphs, mostly taken from the published reports but sometimes varying from them.

The order of the plates is not clear—it is neither alphabetic, nor chronological, nor strictly geographical—but the alphabetical index to towns in front suffices. The helpful text, preceding the plates, gives, in their order, brief readable and sometimes discursive histories and descriptions of the monuments; these appear to be drawn from many sources, though the dates vary often from ordinary accessible authorities. The dates, by centuries, given in underlines to the plates in brackets, do not always tally with these items. The book is well produced on excellent paper.

H. V. M. R.

SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Soane Medallion Competition.

In the United Kingdom, 66 competitors took part in the Soane Medallion *en loge* Competition. The following competitors have been selected to proceed with the final drawings for the competition: Mr. D. A. Breese (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.); Miss P. F. Burcher (Sch. of Arch., The Polytechnic, London); Mr. R. T. Clough (Leeds Sch. of Arch.); Miss E. M. S. Cousin (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.); Mr. D. M. Goodacre (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.); Mr. J. P. J. Jackson (Sch. of Arch., The Polytechnic, London); Mr. W. F. Mullins (A.A. Sch. of Arch.); Mr. J. E. Murray (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.); Mr. D. A. Pate (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.); Mr. I. W. Paterson (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.); Mr. C. W. Quysner (Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Manchester); Mr. F. Rogerson (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.); Mr. W. Smith (Sch. of Arch., King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Scholarship in Architecture.

The Metal Window Senior Scholarship (presented by the British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.), tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, for two years (value £50 per annum), has been awarded this year to Mr. Patrick J. Coles, of Poole, Dorset.

R.I.C.S.

Prize-winners, 1947.

The following prize-winners are announced by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors:—

Penfold Gold Medal, Driver Prize and Constructive and Working Drawings Prize: D. R. A. Heywood, "Linksholm," 5, Temple-rd., Epsom, Surrey.

Penfold Silver Medal and Special Prize: F. P. Sadler, Oak Tree Cottage, Albourne, Hassocks, Sussex.

Wainwright Prize: S. M. Smith, 34, Cardowan-drive, Stepps, nr. Glasgow.

Galsworthy Prize: L. W. Perrins, Valuation Dept., Municipal Buildings, Poole.

Institution Prize: H. L. Woolf, 121, Malling-st., Lewes, Sussex.

*Beadel Prize: R. H. Bell, Lansdowne, Horncastle, Lincs, and F. G. Davy, D.S.O., D.F.C., 21, Ward-rd., Cambridge.

Mellersh Prize: A. Cowan, Sea Mab, Venturefair-ave., Dunfermline.

Crawter Prize: B. Gater, 1, The Avenue, Southampton.

Quantities Prize: J. R. Chiswell, 91, Parksideway, N. Harrow, Middlesex.

*John Gilchrist Prize: A. T. Johnstone, 134, Holland-st., Glasgow, C.2, and S. M. Smith, 34, Cardowan-drive, Stepps, nr. Glasgow.

R. Irwin Barr Prize: S. A. Jack, 144, Craigpark, Glasgow, E.1.

Hyman Marks Prize: J. M. Hitchen, 76, Birley-st., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

Julian Rogers Prize: J. G. Hood, 11, Parkterr., Mauchline, Ayrshire.

* Prize shared.

HOUSE RENTALS IN FRANCE

A PROBLEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

A CORRESPONDENT writes: The French Government, already deep in a financial morass, are hesitating whether to spend more of the taxpayers' money on State and municipal housing, or whether to tell the people bluntly that they must spend more of their income on rents. Recent calculations have been made of the cost of living. The official figures allocate to-day only 3½ per cent. of wages and salaries in order to pay rents, as compared with 10 per cent. before the war. In this country at one time it was generally supposed to be reasonable to spend one-sixth of one's income on paying for rent and rates.

In Paris the cost of maintaining property has risen by about eight times the average pre-war figure. To re-roof a house in Paris to-day at the present rate of exchange costs about £12 a square yard. Owners of Parisian house property declare that their present rents are swallowed up by taxation and caretaking, and that nothing is left for repairs. The Government is faced by two extreme views. Powerful Federations representing tenants oppose any reduction in rents on the ground that people cannot pay any more. The owners ask that rents for houses built before the war must be quadrupled if they are to be maintained in proper condition. The Report of the Monnet Committee was that the housing problem can be solved only in so far as the country will consent to devote thereto an important share of the national revenue. Already the allowances paid by the State and municipal authorities for housing represent a very heavy burden. Various new housing laws have been passed, but the fact remains that one-twelfth of French buildings were damaged during the 1914-18 war and one-sixth from 1939-45. National funds are being spent in the first place on reconstruction, and in the opinion of many students of French housing, Frenchmen will have to follow the advice of M. Monnet, and a much more substantial share of income and national revenue will have to be paid out for new houses.

CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY RECOMMENDED

THE establishment of a nation-wide Biological Service, under a permanent Nature Conservation Board for the preservation and study of wild life of England and Wales, is recommended in a report just issued by the Wild Life Conservation Special Committee (England and Wales) (Stationery Office Cmd. 7122, price 4s.).

The main recommendation of the committee is that the Government should take general responsibility for the conservation and control of the flora and fauna of the country. In their view conservation could not be separated from active control. In addition the geological and physiographical features on which the plants and animals live and depend should be maintained and protected.

Since it is impossible to preserve the whole of the land bearing wild life in its present condition, the committee propose that 73 small, specified areas, totalling less than 70,000 acres and occupying less than one-five-hundredth part of the land of the country, representing the characteristic types of natural vegetation with the accompanying fauna, should be preserved as National Nature Reserves; and that larger Conservation Areas should be designated, in which changes in land use should not be undertaken without full consideration of the biological and physiographical as well as the other interests.

The committee recommend that Nature conservation should be explicitly recognised in legislation as a land use for planning purposes and that local authorities should not only be encouraged to establish local Nature reserves but should designate certain areas as "Nature zones" in which development would be restricted.

HOLIDAY RESORTS AND INDUSTRY

PROBLEM IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

IN the course of an address on "Health and Holiday Resorts and the National Plan" at the Conference of the Town and Country Planning Association at Leamington Spa on Wednesday, July 23, Mr. F. J. OSBORN, Chairman of the Executive of the Association, said:—

If we had been considering this subject in 1800 we should have said that we only needed a very few health resorts and holidays towns because only the comparatively small fashionable and leisured classes frequented them. If we had been considering it in 1870 we should have said it was far more important because by then the increasing wealth of the middle classes involved a considerably larger portion of the population wishing to visit them. But in considering the question to-day, we are facing an infinitely larger problem because practically the entire population will in future have holidays with pay. The wealthier classes will have less to spend and those who were previously the poorer classes will have more. Thus the nation will require far more accommodation in health resorts and holiday towns than it has ever required before. But there will be less demand for the size of house built in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century in Bath, Brighton and Leamington, and far more demand for types of accommodation suited to present-day purses.

This does not mean that we are to plan and build our holiday towns and health resorts in future in a cheap and shoddy manner. If we do—and unfortunately between the two wars we did a lot of it, particularly along our beautiful coast—then the nation will miss one of the greatest opportunities it has ever had of raising the general standard of culture of the masses of the people. Holiday towns must, in the national interest, be planned in such a way that all the amenities of the countryside are preserved and that the towns themselves are beautiful. I am afraid that in Leamington you have to admit that much of the beauties of early days have been spoilt by building of recent times.

Thus the primary requirements for holiday towns and health resorts in the national plan is that they should be beautiful, that they should provide the kind of accommodation which is within the means and fits the requirements of the general body of people who are now going to have holidays with pay.

Difficulty of "Off Season."

But there is one very difficult problem to solve. No industry or business is more seasonal than that of providing for holidaymakers. However much holidays are staggered there will, in practically every town or health resort, be considerable periods of "off season." This raises many difficulties. If the entire income of the inhabitants of the holiday town has to be earned during the season so as to support them during the off season, then the charges to holidaymakers have to be proportionately higher. Moreover, there is little scope for the younger people who live in the town.

I am a member of a Committee which is collecting evidence from the Councils of small towns throughout the country, and we have received representations, often followed up by deputations, from the councils of many small holiday towns, on both the coast and inland, who have stressed the supreme importance of their being allocated a certain amount of the appropriate type of industry in those towns. This is not easy. If the amenities of the holiday town are to be maintained, then obviously the type of factory to be erected and the class of industry to be located in those towns has to be very carefully considered. Many types of industry are ruled out, and for those that are suitable there is a great demand from practically every town in the country.

It seems to me that the time has come when the holiday towns should combine to set up a strong National Committee to consider the whole question of their future.

INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

1939 R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract for Building Works.

Clause 11. "Unfixed materials when taken into account to be the property of the Employer."

Q.—The above clause, and its effect of securing to the employer a fairly sound line upon "unfixed materials" delivered on, or adjacent to, the site, being materials whereof the value has been certified and paid (subject to retention percentage), is well enough known to most quantity surveyors.

Scarcity of available temporary lock-up site storage accommodation of a secure type, extent of materials in short supply, and lively dangers of theft of irreplaceable controlled building materials and manufactured articles, nowadays raise a new problem which confronts us with nearly every interim payment valuation which we have to assess and recommend to the relevant architect for his official certification. We wonder if your legal department could perhaps enlighten us. Incidentally, the same question probably arises under most standard forms of building and civil engineering contracts now in customary usage, and might have considerable practical interest.

The case in point is when a contractor, wary lest his site stores might not be theft-proof, first accepts delivery of "unfixed materials" temporarily into the greater safety of his own main "yard," thereby holding them no less ready for instant transfer to the works than they would be (practically speaking) if stored on the site itself, and thereby also benefiting the employer whose interests, too, depend upon the secure custody of those materials. We know of two particular current instances where the contractor voluntarily accepts the double-handling costs of this mode of two-phase delivery to site, and thus conscientiously shoulders the burden of keeping such materials constantly in the safest custody within his power, even though it may cost him more to do so than the contract literally demands of him.

In such bona-fide instances we take the view that the true force of the contract would surely not lose its potency merely because the materials, instead of being

literally stored "on site," may have been for such cogent reasons stored temporarily "a fairly long distance *off* the site." Therefore we do not hesitate to include the value of materials thus temporarily stored in any of our interim certificate valuations.

But would this prejudice the employer's title to ownership of those materials (for which he has paid) if the contractor should commit an act of bankruptcy while the materials may be yet in his main "yard"? We see possible deep legal complications looming with respect to "powers of confiscation by trustee in bankruptcy," or to "contractor as bailee for employer's goods," or to "doctrine of reputed ownership," and maybe even to "over-certification of payment by including value of materials *not actually* placed on or adjacent to the works as demanded by the terms of Clause 11 of the Conditions of Contract."

We feel somewhat out of our depth. At present we may perhaps be incurring a risk for the sake of bringing about that which is morally right. But we feel sure that it must be possible to achieve the same ends by means which shall be also *legally* right. Could it be done, perhaps, by a rider to the contract—"*Deeming* materials so stored as being, for the purpose of the contract, stored on site as defined in the terms of Clause 11"?

SURVEYORS.

A.—Our legal correspondent writes:—The point raised is whether, for purposes of additional security (under present circumstances particularly) and further, in the case of materials in short supply, as an actual benefit to the employer, the goods and materials in Clause 11 of the R.I.B.A. 1939 Standard Form of Contract "intended for and placed on or adjacent to the works," could not be accepted by the contractor into his own main yard provided they were ready for instant transfer to the works as and when required. (As to whether such "instant transfer" were always possible, I cannot, of course, say; but there may be here an initial objection to the procedure, on the employer's part.)

One of the effects of the Clause as it stands at present appears to be that, on the bankruptcy of the contractor, the unfixed materials alluded to are without the order and disposition of the contractor, and hence would not be vested in his trustee in bankruptcy (See *Ex parte* Barter (1884), 26 Ch. D. 510, etc.). I am not prepared to say definitely how far storage in the contractor's yard would affect this principle but I can foresee, in certain circumstances, that complications might ensue to the detriment of the employer by delay in obtaining possession of materials which are his property though not in his possession, and which would be required by the other contractor employed to complete the works under Clause 19.

It is clear that the procedure suggested by your correspondents would be a breach of the contract, unless the parties to the contract (the employer and the contractor) agree to amend the wording by the addition in writing, signed or initialled by the parties or their agents, of such added words as "deeming materials stored in the contractor's yard off the site, as being stored on the site." Agreement of the parties would be necessary, as will be appreciated, but I am always loth to suggest any variation of the terms of a well-balanced contract similar to the one under consideration.

Frankly, I am not aware of any urgent need for the solution of what your correspondents term "a difficulty that they feel should be resolved."

LAW REPORT

THE CRAWLEY (SUSSEX) NEW TOWN ORDER. OBJECTORS' ACTION TO QUASH THE ORDER FAILS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
KING'S BENCH DIVISION.
Before MR. JUSTICE MORRIS.

Re the Crawley New Town (Designation) Order, 1947—Rollo and Another v. The Minister of Town and Country Planning.

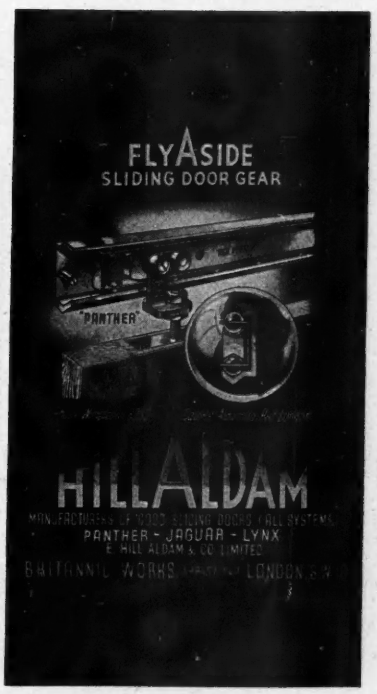
In this case the Hon. Mrs. E. C. Rollo, of the Spindle, Crawley, and Mr. P. J. Watkins, of Priors Farm, Crawley, both of whom are owners of property in the district affected by the Crawley New Town (Designation) Order, 1947, which Mr. Lewis Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, confirmed last January, applied to quash the Order upon the main grounds that it was, in the circumstances, *ultra vires* the powers granted to the Minister by the New Towns Act, 1946, inasmuch as "insufficient information was given in the scheme which would enable objectors to it to formulate their objections and also that there had not been the necessary consultations by the Minister with the local authorities concerned in the matter."

The Minister, who gave evidence in the case, said he did not consider parish councils were concerned in the matter, nor did he consider it necessary to consult the Joint Planning Committees concerned—*viz.*, those of Sussex and Mid-Surrey. He had considered the necessity of consulting such bodies in the case of every new town which had been under discussion, and also, in particular, in relation to the proposed new town of Crawley.

In cross-examination, the Minister agreed that the Joint Planning Committees were concerned with a much wider area than the 5,920 acres concerned at Crawley and Three Bridges, and that the creation of the proposed new town was an entirely new element in relation to the Committee's own plans and must have wide repercussions over the whole area covered by the Committees. Constituent members of the Committee had been consulted, and to have consulted the Committees themselves would have meant duplication. He (the Minister) denied that his consultations had given him any ideas as to the actual boundaries of the proposed new town. He had no ideas of his own on that subject, and the proposed boundaries were not then settled. He described the proposed new town as one with a proper balance between industrial and residential development. He agreed that the proposed location of the residential and industrial parts of the proposed new town was a relevant matter for objectors. The necessary plan would be prepared by the Development Corporation set up under the Act. He would merely approve their plan when they had completed it. He had no ideas of his own on that question.

In the course of delivering a considered judgment, his lordship said the alleged failure of the Minister to have the necessary consultations with the local authorities concerned was one of the principal grounds on which the Order of the Minister was attacked. He (his lordship) pointed out that Parliament had enacted that it was for the Minister to decide which were the local authorities concerned with whom it was his duty to consult. The meaning of the word "consultation" was well understood, and no useful purpose would be served by formulating words of definition, nor was it proper to lay down the manner in which a "consultation" must take place. If a complaint were made that there had been a failure to consult it was for the court to examine all the facts and circumstances of the particular case and then decide whether a "consultation" had in fact been held. The Minister alleged that there had been no failure by him to consult with the local authorities concerned. As to the time when the consultation should take place, there was no warrant in the Act for alleging that it must be held between the date of the passing of the Act and the preparation of the draft Order. In his lordship's opinion the only stipulation was that consultation with such local authorities as appeared to the Minister to be concerned should precede the making of a decision by him whether he was satisfied that it was expedient in the national interest that any area of land should be developed as a new town and the making of an Order designating such area as the site of the proposed new town. He came to the conclusion that the action failed and dismissed it with costs.

His lordship also, for the same reasons, dismissed with costs a similar action by three objectors to the Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire) New Town (Designation) Order, 1947, made by the Minister in February last.



Thirty Years in Antarctica.

Found lying in the snow on McMurdo Sound, in Antarctica, a copper cylinder containing a message left by the Shackleton Expedition of 1914-17 has now been returned to this country. The condition of the cylinder is of considerable technical interest, since few opportunities occur of examining specimens exposed for long periods in such exceptional conditions. It has been sent to the Copper Development Association for examination. It is 6 in. long and 1½ in. in diameter, being made from sheet or strip about 24 s.w.g. (.022 in.) thick, with a beaded edge at the open end and a soldered seam down one side and round the bottom. The copper is in perfect condition and shows no sign of deterioration.

IN PARLIAMENT

Rural Cottages.

SIR ARNOLD GRIDLEY asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that it was estimated that there were upwards of 7,000 rural cottages condemned, many of which possessed considerable architectural beauty and could be restored by qualified architects at half the cost of new building; and what steps he was prepared to take to avoid this needless waste of materials and money.

MR. BEVAN said he had no power to rescind demolition orders once made and did not propose to seek such power.

Temporary Programme.

MR. SPARKS asked the Minister of Health what was the present extent of the temporary housing programme; when it would be completed and the scheme wound up.

MR. BEVAN said that the temporary housing programme comprised some 156,500 houses and was expected to be complete by the Spring of 1948.

Aluminium Houses.

MR. G. WALLACE asked the Minister of Health whether the prototype of a two-storey permanent aluminium house had been produced.

MR J. EDWARDS said that the answer was in the affirmative.

Exports and Imports of Cement.

SIR WALDRON SMITHERS asked the Minister of Works why, in view of the shortage of houses, he allowed 412,811 tons of cement to be exported during the six months ended June, 1947, and imported 772 tons at approximately double the export price.

MR. DURBIN, the Parliamentary Secretary, said that the exports of cement had been reduced in recent months to the level necessary to maintain the essential work abroad undertaken or sponsored by the Government. The reply to the second part of the question was that there was no restriction upon the import of cement.

MR. KING asked the Minister of Works if he would consider the importation of cement into Cornwall from Belgium.

MR. KEY said cement might be imported into the United Kingdom under open general licence, and firms requiring cement could avail themselves of this facility.

Supply of Slates.

MR. SHURMER asked the Minister of Works if he was aware that, while there were thousands of houses in Birmingham requiring repairs to roofs, slating firms ordering slates from quarries in North Wales were told that orders for 24-inch by 12-inch slates could not be executed, as his department was directing all slates of this size to Northern Ireland; and if he would remedy this and direct some of these slates to Birmingham.

MR. KEY said that there had been no such direction of slates to Northern Ireland. There were special arrangements for meeting priority requirements whenever they arose, and his Regional Materials Officers were prepared to give assistance in any urgent cases.

Black-Market Offences.

SQUADRON-LEADER DONNER asked the Minister of Works how many persons were convicted of building and housing-repairs black-market operations in 1946.

MR. DURBIN said that 299 individual persons or firms were convicted in 1946 for offences against the building licensing regulations.

Turkish Mayors Visit Britain.

THREE Turkish mayors have arrived in Britain on a visit arranged by the British Council, during which they will study the local government system, town planning and housing schemes; they are Bey Cifti, Mayor of Aydin; Bey Muhlis Koner, Mayor of Konya; and Bey Rifat Bahadir, Mayor of Reyhanli. During the first part of their stay they will visit places of historical and architectural interest in London. Three Turkish Government officials—Bey Orhan Alsac, town planning expert at the Ministry of Public Works; Bey Salanettin Onat, assistant director of planning at the Ministry of Public Works; and Bey Halim Alyot, technical adviser to the Ministry of Interior, have joined the party.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS

COPPER TUBES AND LEAD

THE Ministry of Health has issued to local authorities Circular 132/47, dealing with economy in the use of lead and copper tubes and cylinders for use in hot and cold water systems in building. The circular states :—

A new Economy Memorandum on the use of lead, "Lead No. 3," supersedes the Memorandum, "Lead No. 2," issued with Circular 105/46 of May 23, 1946. Authorities are requested to take steps to see that the contents of the revised Memorandum are observed in all future work undertaken by them. Attention is directed in particular to the paragraph regarding the use of aluminium or aluminium alloys.

In order to economise in the weight of copper used in hot and cold water systems in buildings, it is essential to dispense with tubes which are thicker than those specified in British Standard Specification 659 : 1944. Although much of the copper used in this country comes from British Commonwealth countries, substantial quantities must be imported from hard-currency countries, and every saving of copper will mean a saving of such currency. It is, therefore, important that no more copper should be used than is necessary to carry out work in a satisfactory manner. To this end all copper-tube manufacturers are being instructed that tubes for use in hot and cold water systems in buildings are to be made only to B.S. 659 : 1944. This instruction will apply to orders on hand as well as to new orders.

Local authorities have already been advised in Circular 150/46 of July 12, 1946, to adopt B.S. 659 : 1944 for light-gauge copper tubes in all new housing work. Except for copper tubes to be buried underground, for which a separate British Standard Specification is in preparation, authorities and water undertakings are now asked to use, or permit the use of, tubes to this specification for all classes of work, unless there are special considerations requiring exceptional treatment. This will not only cheapen the cost of building, but also enable the tube manufacturers to speed up production. Housing authorities are also reminded that, as explained in Circular 150/46, copper cylinders used in new houses should conform to B.S. 699 : 1944.

TRADE NEWS

Purchase Tax on Geysers.

With reference to the purchase tax on geysers, a correspondent writes advocating its removal from this type of domestic equipment in view of the fact that geysers are specifically designed to save fuel.

New House Magazine.

Messrs. Hall and Co., Ltd., building material merchants, Victoria Wharf, Croydon, have issued the first edition of their new house magazine. Full of lively comment and well illustrated, the magazine also contains a message from the chairman of the company, Mr. H. Val. Hall. Details are given of a prize competition for a title and cover design for the publication.

A Cutting Machine.

Messrs. Harold G. Ruddick and Co., engineers, 15, Western-street, Brighton, 1, draw attention to their "Rudor" board cutting machine. Requiring no power and easily operated by hand, it is specifically designed for the accurate cutting of plaster, asbestos and asbestos-cement boards. Hardboards, insulating boards, etc., can also be cut on the machine, for which a cutting speed of less than one second per foot is claimed.

Sole Distributors in U.K. and Eire.

Messrs. Jack Olding and Co., Ltd., of Hatfield, have been appointed sole distributors in the United Kingdom and Eire for the Lima Locomotive Works Inc., Lima, Ohio, U.S.A., manufacturers of heavy-duty mechanical shovels, draglines and crawler cranes. A separate distribution and service organisation will be set up to provide service facilities to Lima operators similar to those now offered by the firm to users of "Caterpillar" earth-moving equipment.

Cork in Building Construction.

Messrs. Aubanel and Alabaster, Ltd., Pylbrook Works, Garth-road, Morden, Surrey, have issued an illustrated brochure describing in word and picture the versatile properties of cork. Special notes are included on heat transmission and thermal conductivity and on heat insulation in building construction. A further section deals with the firm's cork products, illustrations showing well-known buildings and ships in the construction of which they have been used. Copies of the brochure are available on request.

Haylands Infants' School, Ryde.

Sub-contractors for this school, illustrated on pages 148-9 of this issue, were: Electric lighting and heating installation, H. Saunders (Ventnor), Ltd.; electric clocks, Smiths English Clocks, Ltd.; pitchmastic flooring, Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.; sanitary fittings, "Adamsez" (from Duke Bros.); domestic hot-water installation, H. F. Coombes, Ltd.; asphalt pavings, W. F. Rees, Ltd.; and trees, ornamental shrubs and turfing, Sandford Nurseries.

Furniture was supplied by Kingfisher, Ltd., steel tubular chairs, nesting tables, cupboards; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., bookcase, teacher's desk; and H. W. Morey and Sons, Ltd., infants' lockers.

BOOKS RECEIVED

WHAT ABOUT A HOUSE AGAIN? By Guy Church, F.R.I.B.A., and Major R. Drysdale Smith, M.C. (London: Rockcliff Publishing Corporation, Ltd.). Price 15s.

PRACTICAL BUILDING TERMS. By Percy L. Marks. (Surrey: The Technical Press, Ltd.). Price 5s.

YEAR BOOK OF THE HEATING AND VENTILATING INDUSTRY. (London: Technical Journals, Ltd.) Price 5s. 6d., post free.

NEWS ITEMS

Flame-Proof Electric Fittings.

The British Standard for Flame-Proof Electric Lighting Fittings (Bulkhead and Well Type) for use in coal mines and other places where inflammable gas or vapour may be present in the surrounding atmosphere, B.S. 889, has recently been revised. Copies can be obtained from Sales Department, British Standards Institution, 24, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 3s., post free.

Colours for Light Signals.

There are in existence several British Standard Specifications defining colours used for particular types of signalling equipment. An attempt has therefore been made in B.S. No. 1376, 1947, to reconcile the differences, and a co-ordinated specification has been drawn up which will, it is hoped, eventually supersede the colour requirements at present set out in B.S. 505, 563, 623 and 942. The Specification (B.S. 1376, 1947) may be obtained from the Sales Department, British Standards Institution, 24, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 6d., post free.

Thought for the Week.

"Between Ourselves," editorial of the July issue of the Journal of the London Association of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works states: "Full employment is on trial: if everyone can work conscientiously at his job without the age-old threat of dismissal hanging over him, then we shall have taken an immense stride towards an ideal civilisation.

"To work without compulsion demands a high measure of imagination. Devotion to one's job when it is secure requires a higher level of social conscience than when it is precarious. It is a sad truth that two men applying for jobs at the works gates to-day would stop a great many more from 'knocking off' 20 minutes before time."

Housing Centre Report.

The recently published tenth report of the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk-street, S.W.1, throws interesting light on the varied nature of that organisation's activities. Apart from having its own library and bookshop and holding regular meetings the Centre has produced during the year several exhibitions and has also co-operated with Government Departments on many aspects of housing. In an appeal for further funds, the report states: "The Centre is a charity. If it were not a charity it could not provide a service in the cause of better housing, but only in the interests of those who were prepared to pay for an adequate return for themselves."

Housing in Mining Areas.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, received last week a deputation from the National Union of Mineworkers, led by the President, Mr. W. Lawther. The deputation stressed the importance of additional housing accommodation in the mining areas. The Minister explained the steps which are being taken, in the closest co-operation with the local authorities, to accelerate and increase the provision of new houses in these areas by ensuring steady supplies of building materials, encouraging the use of non-traditional methods of construction, and supplying aluminium houses where sites can be made ready in time. In addition to temporary aluminium houses, diverted from other areas with less urgent needs, the local authorities concerned are being offered a special allocation from the 15,000 new permanent aluminium houses which are to be produced towards the end of the year when the present temporary programme is completed.

A Housing Bibliography.

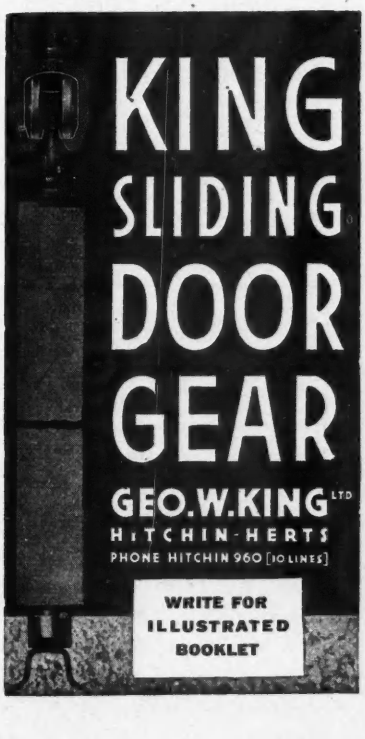
The Ministry of Works' Library have issued from Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1, a bibliography (No. 19) of references to housing and house construction. Its scope is limited to material published in this country after 1943, showing trends in house design and housing policy; the references to periodical literature data from October, 1944. This is a most useful compilation.

Lead Sheet and Pipe.

The Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council, 25, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1, announce the publication of a new bulletin, "Lead Sheet and Pipe: Its Maintenance and Uses." The scope of the bulletin is to provide, in quite general terms, information on lead and lead alloy sheet and pipe as available for building work. The bulletin will be found to be of particular interest to students. Copies are available on application to the Lead Industries Development Council at Eagle House, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

London Council of Social Service.

The London Council of Social Service not only undertakes social work, but acts as a central clearing house for many other voluntary social service bodies. The council's annual report for 1946-47, just published, therefore reflects much of the local work which is going on in the Metropolitan area as well as giving a stimulating record of the council's own activities. During the year the London Council has continued its services to the 72 Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Greater London. Of the 226,788 problems dealt with in these bureaux, one-third were concerned with housing, supply problems and domestic difficulties and over 16,500 arose out of the new National Insurance legislation. The London Churches Group, on which social workers come together with representatives of the religious denominations, has been particularly concerned with the social problems likely to arise in the "New Towns," and with the opportunities presented by the redevelopment plans of the London County Council which are already beginning to take shape in the Stepney/Poplar area.



Cement Production.

The production of cement in the last seven weeks has risen from 144,000 tons at the beginning of June to nearly 158,000 tons for the week ending July 21, stated the Minister of Works in the House of Commons this week. Production in the last fortnight is at a higher annual rate than the average annual rate in 1938, but whether it can continue at this high level depends, of course, on the continued supply of coal to the industry. Cement outputs for the last seven weeks were: June 9, 144,054 tons; June 16, 143,383 tons; June 23, 152,691 tons; June 30, 146,059 tons; July 7, 150,707 tons; July 14, 155,897 tons; July 21, 157,837 tons.

Pitched Roofing Competitions.

A report that has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Pitched Roofing Council, Drayton House, 30, Gordon-street, W.C.1, has recently been published. It includes comments made by the adjudicators in the pitched roofing competitions that have, during the past two years, been sponsored by the Council and held at a number of recognised schools of architecture throughout the United Kingdom and in Eire.

Two New Publications.

A somewhat new departure in publishing is marked by a recent venture of Messrs. Whitbread and Co., Ltd., of London. The firm is presenting a uniform series of attractively produced books giving a comprehensive picture of the past history and present working of the brewing trade in general. To be known as the "Whitbread Library," one of the first of this series of books is an account of the brewery itself, while the second describes, with many illustrations, "Your Local." Other books in course of preparation include "The Brewer's Art," "Inn-Signia" and "Inns of Kent."

"Enterprise Scotland, 1947."

Exhibits for "Enterprise Scotland, 1947," the Scottish National Exhibition of Industrial Design, which will open in Edinburgh on August 25, have now been chosen by the selection committees, whose emphasis has been on good design, craftsmanship and finish. The measure of support accorded this exhibition of Scottish industry is revealed by the statement that designs have been submitted for selection by 91 per cent. of the firms engaged in the woollen industry; 75 per cent. in cotton, silk and rayon products and jute industry together; 92 per cent. of hosiery and knitwear; 80 per cent. of the carpet industry; 89 per cent. in toys; 85 per cent. in domestic appliances; 93 per cent. sports goods; 60 per cent. leather goods; 87 per cent Scottish holloware, and the lace industry by 100 per cent. of its Association membership.

Trends in Reinforced Concrete.

The Reinforced Concrete Association proposes to hold a meeting next October, at which a symposium on "Trends in Reinforced Concrete" will be presented, and contributions are invited. The symposium will cover the whole field of reinforced concrete uses, design, construction, materials and plant—and each paper must, therefore, be limited in its length and scope. Opportunity will, however, be given later for the elaboration and fuller discussion of those which appear to be of particular interest or importance. In order to avoid duplication, those wishing to present a paper should submit a note of the subject with which they propose to deal, with a brief synopsis, so that a suitable selection may be made. The paper itself should not take more than ten minutes to read. Preliminary notes should reach the Association (94-98, Petty France, London, S.W.1) at once.

Temporary Address.

The Board of Trade Timber Control announces that the Veneer and Technical Plywood Sections of Headquarters, hitherto at 24, Kingsway, Sardinia-street, London, W.C.2, is temporarily accommodated in Rooms 249 and 250, Horseferry House, Horseferry-road, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 6800, Extensions 222 and 823 (Veneer), 803 (Plywood).

Memorial Studentship.

The Kerner-Greenwood memorial studentship prize of £25, which is awarded annually for the best set of measured drawings submitted by a student of the School of Architecture, Dublin University College, has been won this year by Mr. Brendan Morris. The building measured and drawn by the competing students was the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, and the winner now proceeds to measure and draw the Hamilton Dower House, Prestonpans, near Edinburgh.

Lead and Lead Alloy Pipes.

The Lead Technical Information Bureau call the attention of all users of lead and lead alloy pipes to B.S. 1085, Lead Pipes Silver-Copper-Lead Alloy Amendment 1, June, 1947, which concerns Table 1 of the specification, modifying the weight per linear yard of ½-in. pipe under (a) from 4 to 5 lb. All holders of the Lead Industries Development Council publications, Lead Alloy Pipe leaflet, Bulletins No. 112 and 114, and the Concise Information Booklet are requested to alter their copies accordingly.

Ladders and Steps.

The following information regarding the liability of ladders and steps to Purchase Tax is published by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, after consultation with trade associations concerned:—

Ladders and steps of the following descriptions are chargeable with tax at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. of the wholesale value: (a) Single ladders of all types, not exceeding 12 ft. in length; (b) adjustable, combination and convertible ladders of all types, not exceeding 12 ft. in length when fully extended; (c) hinged, fixed, lattice, and platform steps of all types, of a height, when closed, not exceeding 6 ft. 3 in.

Imported Plywood Prices.

The Board of Trade has made the Control of Timber (No. 48) (Imported Plywood Prices) Order which will come into force on August 18 and provide new prices for imported plywood. The new prices are in the form of a new Division A to the first schedule of the Control of Timber (No. 36) (Plywood Prices) Order, 1944. The varieties of imported plywood priced in the new schedule cover a much wider range than those in the previous schedule and the prices are adjusted to the current costs of the different types and specifications of imported plywood. The amount of the increase varies according to type and specification. Copies of the Order (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1621) are available, price 4d., through any bookseller or newsagent or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS

Aberdeen.—The London and North Eastern Railway (Hotels Branch) propose to rebuild Palace Hotel at £150,000. Plans by F. J. Wills & Son, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

Ayr.—C.C. approved reconstruction of premises at junction of Soulis-st. and New-st. for pre-apprenticeship training centre at £8,600.

Glasgow.—Dean of Guild Court granted permission to George M. & W. Reid to erect tenement building at junction of Deanston-dr. and James Gray-st.

Glasgow.—Additions and alterations for Robb Brothers at Byron-st., for which the architects are P. & R. Fleming, Keith-st.—Alterations and additions for Buchanan Street Warehousemen, for which the architects are Wright & Kirkwood, 25, Blythswood-sq., Glasgow.—Extensions, etc., for Malcolm Campbell, Ltd., at Paisley-rd., for which the architects are Wylie, Shanks & Wylie, 204, West Regent-st., Glasgow.—Additions and alterations for Messrs. Hinchelwood at Glenpark-st., for which the architects are Miller & Black, 132, West Regent-st., Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Garage for John Inshaw, Ltd., for which the architects are James Davidson & Son, Academy-st., Coatbridge.—Additions and alterations, etc., for the Cowlairs Co-operative Society, Ltd., for which the architects are James T. Thomson & MacCrae, 212, Bath-st., Glasgow.

Kilmarnock.—Saxone Shoe Co. to erect factory at Mill-st. at £66,000.

Lanark.—New school block and boiler house at St. Mary's School, for which the architect is W. Watt, Albert-st., Motherwell.

Stonehouse.—Extensions, etc., to Golders building and new garage, etc., for which the architects are Gavin, Paterson & Son, Cadzow-st., Hamilton.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open but not included in this list see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. The dates at the heads of paragraphs are those for the submission of tenders; a dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained.

BUILDING

AUGUST 9.

†*Chester R.D.C.—10 houses at Great Saughall. F. C. Saxon, F.S.I. (F.), 2, Stanley-st., Chester. Dep. £2 2s. Tenders by August 25.

AUGUST 14.

Wing R.D.C.—20 Airey houses with site works, drainage, etc., in various parishes. H. A. Rolls (L.), 15, Bridge-st., Leighton Buzzard. Dep. £2 2s.

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AUGUST 16.

†*Chester R.D.C.—4 houses at Pulford. F. C. Saxon, F.S.I. (F.), 2, Stanley-st., Chester. Dep. £2 2s. Tenders by September 1.

AUGUST 18.

Brentford and Chiswick T.C.—13 stores at Brentford Market. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

†*Brighton E.C.—Dining-room and kitchen and classroom for use by Technical College and College of Arts and Crafts. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s. Tenders by September 1.

†Durham C.C.—Completion of additions and alterations at Chester-le-Street County School, No. 397. Architect, Ed. Committee, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

†Durham E.C.—Additions and alterations at Chester-le-Street County School. Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Richmond (Yorks) T.C.—64 houses at Gilling-rd. Needham and Thorp, 6, High Petergate, York. Dep. £2 2s.

Westbury U.D.C.—8 Airey houses with access road, drains and sewer at Westbury Leigh. C.

AUGUST 19.

***Belper R.D.C.**—8 Airey houses at South Wingfield. Building S., Wellington Court, Belper. Dep. £2 2s.

Berkshire Mental Hospital.—2 pairs of houses at Papist-way, Mouleford, Berks. Chas. Smith and Son (F. and A.), 164, Friar-st., Reading. Dep. £2 2s.

Gwyrfai R.D.C.—(a) 46 traditional houses at 5 sites; (b) 30 Airey houses at 5 sites. D. Henry Roberts (L.), Housing A., Cwellyn, Caernarvon. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 21.

South Molton R.D.C.—12 houses at Bishopsnympton, together with roads and sewers, etc. A. G. Oxland, 8, East-st., South Molton. Dep. £2 2s.

***Vaner and Penderyn R.D.C.**—32 houses at Cefn Coed. R. H. Rose, C., Council Offices. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 22.

***Bathavon R.D.C.**—2 blocks of three houses at Monkton Combe; 1 block of three and one block of four houses at Wellow. Grayson and Goldsmith (F/A.), 7, Bridge-st., Bath. Dep. £2 2s.

Northfleet U.D.C.—18 houses at New House Farm estate. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

St. Austell U.D.C.—2 houses and four bungalows at Eliot-rd. H. G. King, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

†*Tottenham B.C.—76 flats at Devon-rd. housing scheme. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 23.

Huntingdon C.C.—Kitchen and dining-room for C. of E. Mixed and Infants' Schools, Farcet. T. H. Longstaff, County A.

***Merioneth C.C.** — Temporary offices at Penarleg, Dolgelley. County A. Dep. £3 3s.

Oldbury T.C.—(1) 16 flats off Farm-rd., Langley; (2) 8 flats at Penncricket-la.; (3) 16 flats at Ivyhouse-rd. T. Dunkley Hogg, Chartered Architect, 1, Church-st., Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

Tadcaster R.D.C.—20 traditional houses and 30 Airey houses with outbuildings, drains, fences and paths at Moor-la. estate, Sherburn-in-Elmet. Anthony Steel and Owen (AA.), Cogan-chbrs., Bowlalley-la., Kingston-on-Hull. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 25.

†*Northants Standing Joint Committee.—3 police houses at 2 sites. County A.

Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.C.—80 houses at Stoney-la. estate. J. Dunn, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 26.

Willesden T.C.—20 houses at Compton- and Pember-rds., and 14 at College- and Mortimer-rds. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 27.

Hatfield R.D.C.—12 permanent houses, Birchwood estate. J. H. Parker (A.), North-pl., 82, Great North-rd., Hatfield. Dep. £2 2s.

Kiveton Park R.D.C.—30 Airey houses at 3 sites. S., Council Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

***Teignmouth U.D.C.**—40 houses at Coombe Valley estate. F. H. Clinch, S. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 30.

†*Cambridge T.C.—Junior and Infants' School at Trumpington. B.S. Dep. £5 5s.

***Dorchester R.D.C.**—14 houses at Meadow-cl., Chickerell. F. E. Jay, M.Inst.R.A. (L.), 58, High West-st., Dorchester, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

Kingsclere and Whitchurch R.D.C.—4 pairs of houses with drainage, etc., at site No. 24, Station-rd., Whitchurch. F. Henshaw (F.), Westminster Bank-chambs., Andover. Dep. £2 2s.

Kingsclere and Whitchurch R.D.C.—7 pairs of houses with drainage and external services at site No. 46, Egbury-rd., St. Mary Bourne. F. Henshaw (F.), Westminster Bank-chbrs., Andover. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Portsmouth T.C.—Lock-up garages at Police Headquarters, Southsea. R. Lewis Reynish (A.), Kent Lodge, Queen's-cres., Southsea. Dep. £2 2s.

***Shepton Mallet U.D.C.**—30 houses at Compton-rd. estate. C. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Brentford and Chiswick T.C.—60 flats and estate office at Edensor-gdns., Chiswick. B.E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPTEMBER 13.

***Salford T.C.**—Domestic science block and canteen and alterations to main building at Leicester-rd. Modern School for Girls. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUGUST 20.

Banstead U.D.C.—Demolition of defence works at various sites. S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 22.

***Hornsey T.C.**—Demolition and clearance of trench shelters. B.E. and S.

Preston C.B.—Demolition of part of Town Hall. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 25.

Battersea T.C.—Demolition of brick garden shelters. B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, MATERIALS, ETC.

AUGUST 18.

Wem R.D.C.—Painting approx. 162 houses. S., 30, Noble-st.

Worcester T.C.—Internal decoration, etc., at Boys' Home, Midland-rd. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 22.

***Leeds T.C.**—External painting at Seacroft Hospital. H. R. Hudson (L.), Director of Works.

AUGUST 25.

Liverpool Corporation Water Works.—Additional hot- and cold-water systems and alterations to existing systems at Lake Vyrnwy hotel. Water E., 55, Dale-st., Liverpool. Dep. £1 1s.

Merton and Morden U.D.C.—(1) External painting of Morden Park Clubhouse, West Barnes Pumping Station and Raynes Park and Aberconway-rd. conveniences; (2) painting of lamp columns and ventilating shafts; (3) painting of boundary and other fences; (4) painting of greenhouses. E. and S.

Poole T.C.—584 concrete paths to houses. J. V. Yates (L.), Housing and Estates S. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 28.

***Chertsey U.D.C.**—External painting and minor repairs to 74 houses at Green-la., Addison-rd., and School-la., Addlestone. E. and S.

AUGUST 29.

***Kesteven C.C.**—External painting of County Offices, Sleaford. County A.

AUGUST 30.

†**Cambridge T.C.**—Heating, hot water and ventilating systems at Trumpington new junior and infants' school. B.S. Dep. £5 5s.

ROADS, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS

AUGUST 16.

Ludlow R.D.C.—Preparation of site at Burford, nr. Tenbury. A. E. Wilson, F.I.Q.S., Broadgate-chbrs., Broad-st., Ludlow. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 18.

Beckenham T.C.—Extension of soil sewer at Gates Green-rd. B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Canvey Island U.D.C.—Laying of sewers at Maisonwyck estate. E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Easthampstead R.D.C.—Roads and sewers at Wellington-pl., Sandhurst. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Hyde T.C.—Roads and sewers at Harbour Farm site B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

Wincanton R.D.C.—Laying of approx. 1,300 yds. of 6-in. asbestos cement rising main, etc. A. J. Allen, F.S.I., Half Moon-st., Sherborne, Dorset. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 19.

Cuckfield R.D.C.—Sewerage and sewage disposal at Bolney. A. Hutchings, M.I.Mun.E., E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 20.

Darwen T.C.—Extension of sewers to India and Darwen paper mills. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 21.

Arnold U.D.C.—Roads and sewers at Killisick site. E. and S., Arnot Hill House. Dep. £2 2s.

Debden R.D.C.—Laying of sewers at Wickham Market. Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson, 6, Millstone-la., Leicester. Dep. £2 2s.

Swaffham R.D.C.—Roads and sewers at East and West Bradenham. Housing Officer. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 22.

Liverpool T.C.—Roads, pavings and sewers at Lyme-gr. estate, Whiston. City A. and Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 23.

Newmarket R.D.C.—Construction of concrete roads and footpaths at Lode, Bottisham-rd.; Reach, Swaffham Prior-rd.; Soham, Staples-la.; Wicken, North-st. L. I. Cockerham, Architect, Council Offices, Newmarket. Dep. £3 3s

AUGUST 25.

Castle Ward R.D.C.—Construction of about 550 lin. yds. of 9-in. dia. sewer, together with manholes, etc. E. G. Lediard, 4, Eldon-sq., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £2.

Gt. Yarmouth C.B.—Construction of three concrete roads at Gorleston. B.E.

AUGUST 27.

South Kesteven R.D.C.—Supply and laying of 37 miles of spun-iron trunk and distribution water mains, etc., and construction of two booster stations. G. B. Kershaw and Kaufman, 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 29.

Ellesmere R.D.C.—Laying water supply at 6 parishes and construction of reservoir. A. H. S. Waters, M.I.C.E., 25, Temple-row, Birmingham 2. Dep. £5 5s.

Wanstead and Woodford T.C.—Private street works at Vicarage-rd., Woodford Bridge. B.E. and S. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 30.

Sandown-Shanklin U.D.C.—Roads and footpaths, etc., at Medeway site. S. Dep. £2 2s.

Sandown-Shanklin U.D.C.—Laying of approx. 1,200 lin. ft. of 9-in. sewer, etc. S. Dep. £2 2s.

Wolverton (Bucks) U.D.C.—Sewage disposal works. W. H. Radford and Son, Albion-chbrs., King-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Wayland R.D.C.—(a) Roads, footpaths and surface water drainage, etc., at 4 sites; (b) **sewer, manholes, reinforced concrete and/or brick settlement tanks, filters, etc., at 3 sites.**

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West Dean R.D.C.—Sewerage and sewage disposal works, Coleford. Willcox, Raikes and Marshall, 33, Gt. Charles-st., Birmingham 3. Dep. £5 5s. (payable to R.D.C.).

SEPTEMBER 5.

Towcester R.D.C.—Roads and sewers, etc., at 2 sites. C., Town Hall. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.C.—Laying of 9-in. sewer at Salisbury-ave. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Towcester R.D.C.—Laying of approx. 9 miles of 15-in., 12-in. and 9-in. dia. concrete stoneware and cast-iron sewers, etc., together with pumping station, etc. Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson, 6, Millstone-la., Leicester. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Anglesey C.C.—Construction of impounding reservoir. Rofe and Rafferty, 3, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Full details of Public Appointments open will be found in the advertisement pages of this and previous issues.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK (LONDON)

Acton.—HOUSES.—Plans by G. W. Smith (F.), 6, New-sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, for rebuilding four houses, Acacia-rd., W.

Acton.—HOUSES.—Great Western (London) Garden Village Society, Ltd., propose to extend their housing estate by 134 additional houses. Plans by T. Alwyn Lloyd (F.), 6, Cathedral-rd., Cardiff.

Balham.—ADDITIONS.—In Hazelbourne-rd., by the Home Counties Dairies (London), Ltd., 125, Kennington Park-rd. Architects are Debenham, Tewson & Chinnocks, St. Stephen's-chbrs., Telegraph-st., E.C.2.

Balham.—REBUILDING.—Rebuilding premises, Nightingale-la., S.W., proposed by Jewish Home of Rest and Nurses' Home. Plans by George A. Hobden, Bedford-row House, Theobalds-rd., W.C.1.

Barnes.—REBUILDING.—25 houses at Castlenau, proposed by Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1, Millbank, S.W.1. Surveyors are Cluttons, 5, Great College-st., S.W.1.

Camden Town.—REBUILDING.—184-192, Drummond-st., proposed by Maple & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-rd., W.1. Plans by H. St. John Harrison (F.), 1, Babmaes-st., S.W.1, for a four-storey building.

Catford.—HOUSES.—Unit Crete, Ltd., Victory House, Leicester-sq., W.C.2, to rebuild eight houses, Glenfarg-rd., S.E. Architect is W. G. Shipwright, Victory House, Leicester-sq., W.C.2.

Clapham.—ADDITIONS.—Proposed at Clapham High-st., S.W.4, by Banks (London), Ltd. Plans by Finch & Co., 71, South-side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

Clapham.—ADDITIONS.—To box-making factory, Bedford-rd., S.W.4, proposed by Alfred Kent & Sons, Ltd. Architects are White-Cooper & Turner, 12, Norfolk-st., Strand.

Cricklewood.—REBUILDING.—Factory, Heber-rd., proposed by Kenrosa, Ltd., 152, Clarence-rd., Clapton. Architects are Shaw & Lloyd (FF.), 74, Great Russell-st., W.C.1.

Finsbury.—CONVERSION.—Requisitioned properties for housing purposes proposed by B.C. Plans by Laurence M. Gotch & Partners, 21, Bunhill-row, E.C.1.

Hammersmith.—EXTENSION.—Factory at Richford-st., W.6, contemplated by Silexine, Ltd., paint manufacturers. Plans by W. S. Grice, 123, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

Lee.—HOUSES.—Plans by A. E. Hughes & Son, 28, Mortimer-st., W.1, for rebuilding houses in Linchmere-rd., S.E., for War Damage Commission.

Lewisham.—FLATS.—Plans for 48 flats, Lewisham-hill, S.E., prepared by Ronald Ward & Partners, 33, Great George's-dr., S.W.1.

Lewisham.—HOUSING.—B.C. are to convert 90 partially raid-damaged empty shops in several localities into living accommodation for 150 families.

Maida Vale.—REINSTATEMENT.—War damage at Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 4, Maida-vale, W.9. Architects are Young & Hall, 9, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

Mill Hill.—HOUSES.—Aubrey Bell, Ltd., Bevan Estate, Baring-rd., East Barnet, propose to build seven houses, Hendon Wood-la. The architects are L. & C. Hannen & Partners, 9, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

Muswell Hill.—FLATS.—Plans by Shaw & Lloyd

(FF.). 74, Great Russell-st., W.C.1, for two blocks of flats, etc., at Colney Hill.

Northolt.—BUILDINGS.—Plant shop, timber stores, joinery works, dock, canteen and gate-house at Old Brick Works, Ruislip-rd., for Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd. Plans by Elliott, Cox & Partners, Coastal-chbrs., Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W.1.

Nunhead.—FLATS.—Plans by H. C. Wilkerson (F.), 3, New-sq., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, for four-storey flats, Nunhead-la., S.E.

Park Royal.—FACTORY.—The Royal London Society for the Teaching and Training of the Blind, 105, Salusbury-rd., Maida Vale, propose training factory and school at Minerva-rd., N.W. Plans by F. R. Jelley, A.R.I.B.A., 15, Upland-rd., Sutton, Surrey.

St. Marylebone.—FLATS.—An application by Mr. A. S. G. Butler to convert No. 82, Hamilton-ter. into six flats has been granted, subject to certain conditions by the B.C.

St. Marylebone.—DEVELOPMENT.—The B.C. have raised no objection in principle, subject to certain conditions, to an application made to the L.C.C. for consent to the redevelopment of the site bounded by Baker-st., Blandford-st., Rodmarton-mews and Dorset-st. Shops are proposed on the ground floor, with offices on the first to 9th floors. The basement would be used as a garage for approximately 170 cars.

St. Marylebone.—FLATS.—Messrs. Hening & Chitty (FF.) are the architects for rebuilding and converting into flats Nos. 8-11, Portman-mews South.

St. Marylebone. — PREFABRICATED BRANCH LIBRARY.—B.C. Libraries Committee are considering the provision of a prefabricated building for a branch library in the eastern portion of the borough.

St. Pancras.—REINSTATEMENT.—At factory, St. Thomas-st., proposed by McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., printers. Plans by Matthews & Son, 91, Gower-st., Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

Shepherd's Bush.—OFFICES.—Two blocks offices adjoining railway to be built by Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., 100, Park-la., W.1. Architects are Colicutt & Hamp, 126, Wigmore-st., W.1.

Walthamstow.—HOUSES.—Council propose to acquire the site of Oaklands, West-av., for the erection of six houses.

Walthamstow.—HOUSES.—Plans by J. Reeve Young (F.), 165, Gray's Inn-rd., W.C.1, for rebuilding 8-16, Deans-gdns., E.17.

Wandsworth.—GARAGE.—S. G. Balls & Co., Ltd., propose hire service garage, etc., Brixton-hill. Architects are Browett, Taylor & Co., 3, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, W.C.2.

Wanstead.—REPLANNING SCHEME. — Wanstead and Woodford Corporation are considering a scheme for replanning the Woodford-green area.

Wembley. — SCHOOL ALTERATIONS. — Borough Education Committee are considering alterations which will be necessary to enable Kingsbury Green secondary school for girls and Kingsbury Green secondary school for boys to be used for primary school and further education purposes respectively.

Wembley.—SCHOOL.—Middlesex C.C. propose to acquire 81 acres of land fronting on to Mount Stewart-ave. as a site for a primary school.

Wembley.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Marks & Spencer are to carry out alterations to their premises at 90-98, High-rd.

Willesden.—EXTENSION.—To works, Hythe-rd., proposed by Bostwick Gate & Shutter Co., Ltd. Plans by A. V. Elliott (L.), 16, Beechwood-gdns., Harrow.

Wimbledon. — ALTERATIONS. — To premises, Aslett-st., of Wholesale Wine Distributors, Ltd. Plans by L. T. Willson, 54, Robin Hood-la., Kingston Vale, Surrey.

Wimbledon.—EXTENSION.—Proposed by the Governors of the Wimbledon Merton and District (Nelson) Hospital, Kingston-rd., S.W.20. Architects are Lanchester & Lodge (FF.), 10, Woburn-sq., W.C.1.

Wood Lane.—RECONSTRUCTION.—Modernisation of the White City Stadium, W.6, at the cost of about £2,000,000, is proposed by the Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd. Plans are being prepared by Dr. Oscar Faber, M.I.C.E., 1, Worley-rd., St. Albans, Herts.

(PROVINCIAL)

Bath.—E.C. appointed Pictor, Snailum & Huggins architects for Moorlands Junior School. —E.C. propose adaptations at Corsham Court at £31,200.

Bishop Auckland.—U.D.C. to erect 96 houses. Plans by M. C. Robson, Station-chbrs., Bishop Auckland.

Bishop's Stortford.—U.D.C. to erect 100 aluminium bungalows for employees at Stansted Aerodrome.

Blackburn.—R.C. authorities propose Primary school at St. Alban's, Bank Hey-la.—E.C. propose Secondary school at Brownhill district.

Blackwood (Mon).—South Wales Switchgear, Ltd., to extend factory. Plans by Henry Bugden & Son, Westminster House, St. Mary-st., Cardiff.

Blyth.—Blyth Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., to proceed with scheme for converting offices and buildings into flats. Architects: Marshall & Tweedy, Grainger House, Blackett-st., Newcastle.

Bolton.—E.C. propose Primary School at Church-rd. area.

Bolton.—T.C. propose:—Primary school at Ashworth-la., Sharples; Secondary school at Hall-i'-th'-Wood; extensions at St. Mark's C.E. school.—Approved:—Layout for 79 houses between Crompton Fold and Blenheim-rd. estates; additions to works at Fairclough-st., for J. Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd.; extensions to works at High-st., for Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd.

Bournemouth.—Plans prepared by Collins & Geen (FF.), 15, Westover-rd., Bournemouth, for large hotel at Southbourne Overcliff-dr. and Clifton-rd., Southbourne.

Brighton.—12 blocks of 4 flats each to be built at Hollingbury by S. A. Gregory (Builders and Contractors), Ltd., 27, Chapel-rd., Worthing. Plans by Leonard H. Fewster & Partners, 22, Conduit-st., W.1.

British Legion Haig Homes to erect 54 houses at Grimsby, Portsmouth and Norwich. Plans by L. C. Powell (F.), Norfolk House, Station-rd., Chesham, Bucks.

Bromsgrove.—R.D.C. propose houses at Sweetpool-la., Hagley. Plans by H. E. Folkes (F.), architect, 34, Hagley-rd., Stourbridge.

Bromsgrove.—Worcs. E.C. propose school at Cofton Common.

Bryngwran.—Anglesey E.C. propose dining-room and kitchen at County Primary School. Plans by J. E. Rees (L.), County A.

Burscough.—British Legion members propose headquarters.

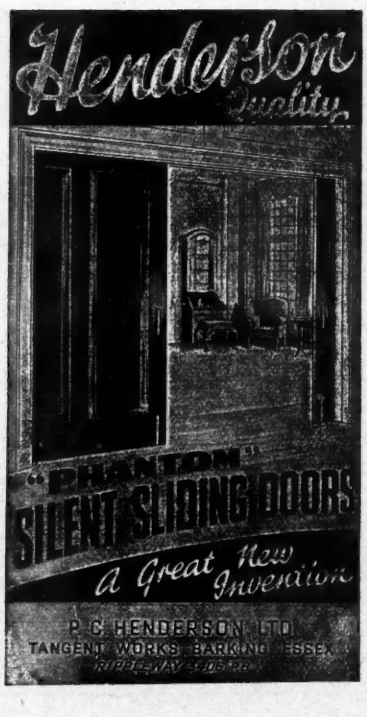
Bury.—T.C. approved: Extensions to works at Britain-st. for Bibby & Baron, Ltd.; extensions to works, office and store at Back Merton-st. for Hodgson's (Radcliffe), Ltd.—Lancashire C.C. propose sick children's annexe at Jericho County Hospital at £8,750.

Cardiff.—Stone & Co., Ltd., to erect factory at Penarth-rd. Plans by Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardell, 35, Welbeck-st., W.1.

Cardiff.—Wales and Monmouthshire Industrial Estates, Ltd., Treforest, Pontypridd, to erect factory at Ty-glas-rd. for Opticell, Ltd. Plans by Percy Thomas & Son, 10, Cathedral-rd., Cardiff.

Chatham.—Kent C.C. propose to provide additional accommodation at County Hospital for nurses at £21,000.

Cheadle (Staffs).—R.D.C. received approval to layout plans for agricultural houses at Farley.



Chelmsford.—Walter Jameson, Ltd., propose to extend Abbey Works, Cottage-pl. Plans by Chamberlain & Willows, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Chesham (Bucks).—Plans by Shaw & Lloyd (FF.), 74, Great Russell-st., W.C.1, for development for housing of local estate.

Chester-le-Street.—Extensions and alterations to be made to County School. Plans by F. Willey, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Coventry.—T. R. Bateman is architect for community hall at Eastern Green for Village Hall Committee.

Cumberland.—Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's-gate, London, S.W.1, prepared plans on behalf of West Cumberland Industrial Development Co., Ltd., Whitehaven, for factory extensions at Maryport, for E. J. Pierce & Co., and factory at Millom, for Aiglon Creations, Ltd.

Dorchester.—Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 99, Leman-st., E.1, propose to build egg-grading and storage depot at Fairfield. Plans by chief architect, W. J. Reed (A.).

Durham.—J. Walter Hanson & Son, Northumberland-st., Newcastle, are architects for factory at Shildon for Prescrete, Ltd.

Duston.—Northants E.C. propose Secondary School.

Eastbourne.—Reconstruction to provide self-contained flats is proposed at Compton Grange, Silverdale-rd. Plans by H. Hubbard Ford (A.), 24, Cornfield-rd., Eastbourne.

Gleadless.—Derbys. E.C. propose Primary School. Plans by F. H. Crossley (A.), County A., St. Mary's-gate, Derby.

Holyhead.—Rev. J. H. Williams and P.C. propose parish hall at Trearddur Bay. Plans by T. E. Thomas, Lys Tririon, Pontyfelin-rd.

Keighley. — T.C. approved:—Additions at Strong Close Works for Prince-Smith & Stells, Ltd.

Ledbury.—Alexander Robb & Co., Ltd., Hereford, propose new works. Plans by Webb & Gray (LL.), 200, High-st., Dudley.

Leek.—U.D.C. to develop Haregate Hall estate for houses.

Leigh.—Divisional Executive Committee propose two Secondary Technical Schools and 10 Nursery Schools.

Loughborough.—Leics. E.C. propose dining hall and kitchen at Quorn Grammar School.

Maidstone.—T.C. considering a report by E. Berry Webber (F.), 39, Gordon-sq., W.C.1, as to a suggested site for civic centre, town hall, etc.

Manchester.—T.C. approved: Silk and rayon factory at Wesley-st., Openshaw, for S.N.P., Ltd.; fruit warehouse, Chadderton-st. and Addington-st. for F. Brady, Ltd., Smithfield; warehouse, Grosvenor-st., Greek-st. and Garden-st., for J. Carter, Sons & Co. (Successors), Ltd., Great Ancoats-st.

Manchester.—T.C. propose public abattoirs on junction of Queen's-rd. and Cheetham Hill-rd., Cheetham, at £1,500(000.

Manchester.—T.C. approved:—Works at Palatine-rd. terminus, West Didsbury, for Lewis & Co.; alterations and additions to works at Factory-la. and James-pl. for James Barnes, Ltd.; offices at Byrom-st. for A. Cassel & Sons, Ltd., 1/3, Teneriffe-st., Broughton; warehouse, showrooms and offices at Gould-st., Ancoats, for Thomas Storey; additions to Research Laboratory buildings, Oxford-st. and Bridge-st., for Manchester Victoria University Senate.

Millom (Cumberland).—Factory proposed for Derma, Ltd. Engineers: Sir A. Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's-gate, London, S.W.1.

Neath.—G. L. Harrow, Ltd., 51, Margaret-st., W.1, propose factory, in conjunction with Wales and Monmouthshire Industrial Estates, Ltd. Architects are Jonah Arnold & Smith (FF.), Western-chbrs., Neath, in conjunction with Arthur S. Ash (F.), 66, Great Cumberland-pl., W.1.

Nottingham.—T.C. approved Primary School at Western Boulevard at £62,500.

Oldham.—T.C. approved: Factory at Smith-st. for Puro-Produce Co., Ltd.; extensions at Neild-st. for Borough Spinning Co., Ltd.; factory at Manchester-st. for F. Nuttall & Co., Ltd.

Oswestry.—Orthopædic Hospital Board propose reconstruction of nurses' home.

Preston.—Courtauld's, Ltd., Red Scar Mills, Ribbleton, propose extensions to mills.

Radcliffe.—Lancs C.C. propose Health Centre off Roberts-n-st.

Rainham (Essex).—L. S. Masters, Ltd., Green-la., Goodmayes, propose factory at New-rd. Plans by Edward Meredith (F.), Victoria House, High-st., Goodmayes, Essex.

Reading.—Ark Food Products, Ltd., 26, Kings-rd., Reading, propose to extend premises at Queen's-rd. Plans by Sainsbury & Chamberlain, Cross-st., Reading.

Rochdale.—T.C. approved: Canteen to works at Mellor-st. Mills for Robert Stott's Sons; extensions to works at Norwich-st. for Patent Automatic Feeding Machine Co., Ltd.

Rochdale. — T.C. approved:—Additions at Woodlands-rd. for Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd.; offices and assembly works at Heywood-rd. for T.N.R. Engineering Co., Ltd.—R.C. authorities propose Catholic Church at Kirkholt estate.

Rothwell.—Northants C.C. propose health centre.

Rugby.—Hospital of St. Cross Board of Governors propose extensions to hospital buildings.

Rushden.—Northants C.C. propose health centre.

Scarborough.—North Riding E.C. propose dining hall and kitchen at site nr. Seamer-rd. and Asquith-ave. Plans by J. Catchpole (F.), County A.

Sheppey.—Kent C.C. to enlarge and improve County Hospital at £39,000.

Stockport.—E.C. propose extensions to schools for nursery classes at Heaton Moor, Hollywood, Cale Green and Reddish Catholic Schools.—C. of E. Authorities propose Junior and Infants' School at Whitehill.

Stockport.—T.C. approved:—Brickworks at Harcourt-st. for J. & J. Jackson, Ltd., North-rd., Manchester 12.

Stourport.—Boucher & Co., Ltd., 107, Mill-st., Kidderminster, propose factory at Kidderminster-rd., Stourport. Plans by Gethings & Rolley, Kingsley Hall, Kidderminster.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—Metal Box, Ltd., London, W.1, propose extensions to factory.

Tipton.—B.C. approved plans for cinema at Newhall-st. for Picture House (Princes End), Ltd.

Tynemouth.—A. J. Seal & Partners, Majestic-chbrs., Westover-rd., Bournemouth, are architects for block of flats at Kennersdene Farm estate.—Gray and Kinghorn, 52, Camden-st., North Shields, are architects for bakery at Waterville-rd. for Puroh Bakeries, Ltd., Sutton-st., Newcastle.

Wallasey.—T.C. propose extensions to maternity hospital and rebuilding nurses' home at £54,000.

Walsall.—T.C. approved: Rebuilding works at Stafford-st. for A. H. Mould & Sons, Ltd.; extensions to factory for H. Noble (Coopers), Ltd.; extensions to works, Pleck-rd., for Walker Bros., Ltd.

Wellingborough.—Northants C.C. propose health centre.

Wells (Somerset).—Large factory with welfare amenities to be built for Scophony, Ltd., 38, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Plans by Harry W. Weedon & Partners, 129, Lordswood-rd., Harborne, Birmingham.

West Bromwich.—T.C. approved:—Extensions at Excelsior works, Pugh-st., for Walsall Conduits, Ltd.; extensions to works at Bromford-la. for Waste Products, Ltd.; additions to works at Brickhouse-la. for Steel Parts, Ltd.; extensions to works at Brayshaw-st. for Smith & Morgan (West Bromwich), Ltd.; additions to factory at Swan-la. for Dartmouth Pattern Making Co., Ltd.; warehouse at Great Charles-st. for S. Pearson (West Bromwich), Ltd.

Wigan.—E.C. propose High School and Technical School for Boys.—R.C. Authorities propose Secondary Schools at Springfield, Newtown and at Whelley.

Wolverhampton.—Staffs E.C. propose Infants' and Junior School at Colman-ave., Wednesfield. Plans by A. C. H. Stillman (F.), County Education Architect.

Woodley (Berks).—The Miles Aircraft Housing Association, Ltd., propose several hundred houses adjoining Woodley Aerodrome, with nursery school, sports ground, etc. Plans by Arcon, 81, Piccadilly, W.1.

TENDERS

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments.*

Bath.—Works, for E.C.: Adaptation and complete redecoration at Beechfield House: *G. Hewitt, £7,390; site works, for Moorlands Infants' School: *Ernest Ireland, Ltd., Bath, £10,833 (both subject to M. of E. approval).

Battersea.—Extension of works, for the Projectile and Engineering Co., Ltd., Thessally-rd., S.W.8. Plans by Walter Bridges & Co., 37, Parliament-st., S.W.1: *Walter Gladding & Co., Ltd., 14, Devenant-st. E.1.

Bebington.—50 houses at Higher Bebington, for T.C. L. Birch, B.S.: *R. J. Barton & Sons, Ltd., Station-rd., Ainsdale, Southport.

Bootle.—Extensions to works at Stanley-rd., for Turner & Gaffney. A. S. Atkinson, architect, Martins Bank-bldgs., Water-st., Liverpool 1: *Parr & Le Breton, 1, Vale-rd., Great Crosby, Liverpool 23.

Cheshunt.—110 houses at Bury Green estate, for U.D.C.: *Cheshunt Builders, Ltd., £133,657 (negotiated tender subject to M.H. approval).

Chesterfield.—60 Airey houses at 3 sites. J. B. Wikeley, M.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., Rural Council House, Chesterfield. *John Rall and Co. (Builders), Ltd., 59, Churchdale-rd., Frecheville, sites at Shirland for 48 Aireys, £62,385; and at Beighton for 8 Aireys, £11,053 (incl. rafts against subsidence); *Redmile and Porle, Ltd., 16, Norton Park-rd., Sheffield, site at Eckington, Halfway, for 4 Aireys, £5,164.

Cosford.—(1) 4 pairs of houses and laying of water main at Hitcham and Polstead, Suffolk; (2) 8 houses at Rockalls-rd., Polstead, for R.D.C. Raymond Erith (F.), Dedham House, Dedham, nr. Colchester. Quantities by Parmenter and Caston. Four pairs at Hitcham, Suffolk: *‡L. C. J. Sewell and Son, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, £11,227. Four pairs at Polstead, Suffolk: *‡W. B. Kingsbury, Boxford, Ipswich, £11,342.

Dartford.—Rebuilding 18 houses at West Hill-dr. Plans by Prall & Prall, 53, Spital-st., Dartford: *J. H. Brewster & Co., 246, Shepherd's-la., Dartford.

Darton.—Dining hall and kitchen at Mapplewell, for West Riding E.C. H. Bennett (F.), County A., Wakefield: *W. Barber, 52, Northgate, Pontefract.

Daventry.—28 permanent houses and 4 permanent bungalows at Long Buckby, for R.D.C. Sir John Brown (F.). A. E. Henson (A.) & Partners, architects, 30, Billing-rd., Northampton: *T. Wilson & Son, 65, Sheep-st., Northampton, £45,675.

Doncaster.—Kingfisher County School, for E.C. Education Architect, Education Offices, Wood-st.: *Hemsworth Bros., Ravensworth-rd., Doncaster, £38,364.

Dublin.—T.B. pavilions at Grangegorman Mental Hospital, for Committee of Management. Architect: V. Kelly, 87, Merrion-sq. South, Dublin. Quantity surveyor: John O'Brien, 8, Leinster-st., Dublin: *J. & D. McIlvenna, Dublin (est. cost £12,500).

Durham.—Additions at Durham County Hospital. Architects: Cordingley & McIntyre, The College, Durham City: *F. W. Goodyear & Son, 60, Claypath, Durham. (Work will start as soon as licence is issued.)

Glasgow.—Corporation School at Penelee. John MacNab, architect, 29, Bath-st., Glasgow: *James G. Dewar, Builder, Glasgow.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall.—36 houses at Hazel Grove (first portion), for U.D.C. Frank Bradley (A.), District Bank-chbrs., 4, Wood-st., Bolton: *W. H. Matthews, Ltd., Chepstow-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21, £45,086.

Hemel Hempstead.—Six houses at King's-la., Chipperfield, for R.D.C.: *E. J. Waterhouse & Sons, Chipperfield, Hemel Hempstead, £7,366.

Hornchurch.—Houses, for U.D.C.: 22 at Maylands Green estate, *Parrish (Builders), Ltd., Billet-la., Hornchurch, £1,205 each; 6 at Hacton Farm estate, *A. R. Garrod, 2, Tennyson-pl., Gidea Park, £1,100 each; 12 at Hacton Farm estate, *Woodroffe's, Ltd,. 8, Hazelmere-gdns., Romford, £1,220 each.

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Hull.—Dining hall and kitchen at Hornsea school, for E.C. L. A. Reynolds (F.), County A.: *Houlton & Grant, 71, Beverley-rd., Hull.

Leeds.—Extensions to factory at Sherburn-in-Elmet, for W. & T. Avery: *W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.; adapting premises at Viaduct-rd., for Ardath Tobacco Co.: *W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.

London.—General alterations and redecorations at Euston Station to provide office accommodation, for L.M.S. Railway Co.: *James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., 331, Trinity-rd., S.W.18.

¶London (Air Ministry).—Contracts to value of £500 or over for week ended August 2:—Electrical work: Alpha Manufacturing and Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.4. Heating installation Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.1.

¶London (Admiralty). — *Culham, R.N.A.S.*: Repainting hangars and buildings, S. H. S. Smith & Son, Ltd., 4-6, East St. Helen-st., Abingdon. *Newhaven and Shoreham-by-Sea*: Cleaning of bulk storage petrol tanks, D. Bywater & Co., Ltd., 121, Kingsway, W.C.2.

¶London (M.O.W.). — Contracts placed by M.O.W. for week ending July 31:—*London*: Royal College of Art, South Kensington, reinstatement of partitions, John Mowlem & Co., 91, Ebury Bridge-row, S.W.1. *Angus*: East Balmirmer Farm, Arbroath, removal of temporary defence works, Chas. Brand, Ltd., 2, Union-st., Dundee. *Argyll*: Higher Grade School, Lochgilphead, temporary school buildings, Anderson & King, 163, Hope-st., Glasgow. *Berks*: A.E.R.E., Harwell, baseplate, gauges, etc., Chief Superintendent, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18; Wokingham, temporary houses, John Sargeant, Bracknell, Berks. *Berwickshire*: Rugby Football Club, Earlston, restoration to original purposes and repairs, Rodger, Ltd., Earlston, Berwickshire. *Carmarthen*: Llandovery C. School, kitchen and dining-rooms, Williams Bros., Swansea-rd., Pontardawe; Llanelly M.B.1, temporary houses, Isaac Jones, Temple Joinery Works, Llanelly. *Ches.*: Vaughan-rd. School, Wallasey, hutted accommodation, Cartwright Bros., Little Sutton, Wirral, Cheshire. *Dumbartonshire*: Lenzie Academy, Kirkintilloch, temporary school buildings, Wilson Bros., 110, Pinkston-rd., Glasgow. *Durham*: Rowehope-st. R.C. School, temporary classrooms, David Glen, 84, Albert-rd., Jarrow. *Glamorgan*: Dunvent School, Swansea, kitchen and dining-room, L. H. Samuel, Landore Yard, Swansea. *Hants*: Andover R.D.C.3, aluminium houses, W. E. Chivers, Devizes; Hillside Convent Technical College, R.A.E., Farnborough, temporary workshop and ejector pump-house, Crosby's & Co., Lion Works, West-st., Farnham, Surrey. *Kent*: Custom House Jetty, Gravesend, repairs and alterations, J. T. Mackley Co., Hardbone-chbrs., Shoreham-by-sea, Sussex. *Lanarkshire*: Newarthill, Arcon houses, R. Patterson & Sons, Milton-st., Airdrie; Newarthill, Tarran houses, R. Patterson & Sons, Milton-st., Airdrie; 2-20, Paisley-rd., Glasgow, adaptations, W. Guthrie & Co., 10, Vernon-st., Maryhill, Glasgow. *Lancs*: Belgrave Hill, G.T.C., Oldham, air-conditioning plant, Utilities (London), Ltd., 435-7, Brixton-rd., S.W.9; Jubilee-st., Liverpool, standard hutting, Humphreys, H23, Exchange-bldgs., Liverpool 2; Wythenshawe, nr. Manchester, Riley houses, Carwood Wharton & Co., Doric Works, Ossett, Yorks; Moss-side State Institute, Liverpool, laying of cables, City Electrical Engineer, 24, Hatton-gdns., Liverpool 3. *Leicester*: Market Bosworth, temporary houses, Orton & Dalby, Ltd., Higglescote, Leicester.

Middx.: Acton B.C.4, temporary houses, C. K. Davies & Co., Orchard Estate, Shepperton-on-Thames; Acton, Government Buildings, Bromyard-ave., internal cleaning, Walker Symondson, Braintree-rd., Ruislip, Middx. *Midlothian*: Edinburgh, Arcon houses, John Crow & Sons, 37, Haddington-pl., Edinburgh; Edinburgh, Tarran houses, John Crow & Sons, 37, Haddington-pl., Edinburgh. *Monmouthshire*: Bedwellty U.D.C.4, temporary houses, William T. Nicholls, St. Paul's-rd., Gloucester; Carleon U.D.C.2, temporary houses, William T. Nicholls, St. Paul's-rd., Gloucester. *Northumberland*: Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, telephone exchange, J. Urpeth, Farholme, North Ridge, Bedlington, Northumberland. *Notts*: Council Infants' School, Balderton, Newark, temporary school buildings, Russell & Son, Collingham, Newark. *Ross-shire*: M.O.W. site, Plasterfield, Stornoway, supplying sand and shingle, William Tawse, Public Work Contractor, Aberdeen. *Somerset*: West Twerton Girls' School, Bath, temporary school buildings, H. J. Walker & Son, Station-rd., Fishponds, Bristol. *Staffs*: C. of E. Primary School, Alrewas, temporary school buildings, W. E. Ward, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent. *Suffolk*: Pettistree, telephone recorder station, Haymills, Ltd., 10a, Queen-st., Ipswich. *Sussex*: East Dean, telephone exchange, Hoad & Taylor, 4, Market-st., Horsham, Sussex. *Warwickshire*: Central School, Leicester-st., Leamington Spa, temporary school buildings, E. H. Burgess, 6, Warwick-st., Leamington; T.O.B., Ashley-st., Birmingham, to supply and deliver precast concrete beams, Stuarts Granolithic Co.,

Northcote-rd., Birmingham 9. *Yorks*: Kingston-upon-Hull, temporary houses, W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Annisfield House, Hipperholme, Halifax; Kingston-upon-Hill C.B.23, temporary houses, W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Annisfield House, Hipperholme, Halifax; Normanton U.D.C.3, temporary houses, W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Annisfield House, Hipperholme, Halifax; Wombwell, automatic telephone exchange, W. Barber, 52, Northgate, Pontefract; Methy Hall Infants' School, nr. Doncaster, kitchen and dining-room, Jacques & Greeves, 28, Springwell-la., Doncaster. *Guernsey*: St. Peter's Port, telephone repeater station, R. le P. Mauger, La Marrette, St. Martin's, Guernsey.

¶**London (Works Dept.).**—Works contracts placed by War Dept. for week ended July 26:—*Yorks*: Miscellaneous work, John Craven & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. *Cumberland*: Hutting work, Brown Fraser & Co., Ltd., North Berwick. *Worcs.*: Miscellaneous work, J. H. Smith (Kidderminster), Ltd., Kidderminster; road work, Clifford Lewis, Leamington Spa. *Hampshire*: Miscellaneous work, W. G. Sheppard (Builders), Ltd., Guildford; W. R. Smith, Hayling Island. *Glouc.*: Miscellaneous work: G. W. Enoch, Cheltenham.

Maghull.—Dairy at Kenyon-la., for Norton's Dairies, Ltd., 46, Gonville-rd., Bootle, Liverpool 20. George E. Tonge (F.), architect, 138, Roe-la., Southport: *W. A. Gale, Ltd., Linacre-la., Bootle, Liverpool 20.

Mansfield.—6 houses at Bancroft-la., for T.C. E. T. Crowe, B.S.: *J. E. Baggaley, Oak Tree-la., £4,902 (4); *R. A. Ashley (2). (Both of Mansfield.)

Merton.—43 houses at Bushey Mead. Ernest G. Allen, 11, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.2, architect: *A. J. Riggs, Ltd. (amended paragraph).

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Conversion of playsheds into workroom and classroom at Todd's Nook Primary School, for E.C.: *Galloway & Shorthouse, Ltd., Back Douglas-terr., Newcastle, £3,390; mineral water factory at Tweed-st., for C.W.S.: *C.W.S. Building Dept., West Blandford-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Newport (Salop).—Dining hall and kitchen at C. of E. School, for Shropshire E.C. A. Guy Chant (F.), County A., 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury: *Kent & Sussex (Contractors), Ltd., 270, Corporation-st., Birmingham 4.

Northampton.—74 houses at Dallington Fields estate, for C.B. J. L. Womersley (A.), Boro. A. Quantities by Ernest Howard, Derngate, Northampton: *Northampton Corporation Public Works Dept., 40 houses, £50,755; 34 houses, £43,304.

Norwich.—Erection of Marl Pit Primary School, for T.C.: *Direct Labour, £80,278.

Rochdale.—140 houses and 16 bungalows, for T.C. S. H. Morgan, M.Inst.C.E., B.S.: *A. Cassel & Sons, Ltd., 1-3, Tenerife-st., Lower Broughton, Salford 7. (Subject to M.H. approval.)

St. Pancras.—Repairs and conversion of 9-11, Mecklenburgh-st. into 8 flats, for B.C.: *Rodwell & Sons, 197, Camden-rd., N.W.1, £5,528.

Seaton Valley.—62 houses at Backworth, for U.D.C. Plans by S., Council Offices, Seaton Delaval: *Tate & Holmes, Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne (subject M.H. approval).

Tynemouth.—20-bed tuberculosis block at Moor Park Hospital, for T.C. D. M. O'berlihy, B.E.: *F. Hall, Cullercoats, Northumberland, £27,000; two shops and flats at Moor Park estate, for T.C.: *M. J. Liddell & Sons, Hunters-rd., Gosforth.

Whitley Bay.—(a) Roads and sewers at Seatonville estate and (b) 42 houses at same estate, for U.D.C. E. Roberts, S.: (a) *J. W. & S. Dorin, Front-st., Whitley Bay; (b) *R. S. Appleby, Ltd., Clayton-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Wolverhampton.—10 blocks of flats at Bushbury estate, for T.C. W. M. Law, M.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., B.E.: 4 blocks, *G. Wright & Co. (Contractors, Wolverhampton), Ltd., 15, Queen-st., Wolverhampton, £10,688; 4 blocks, *S. P. Mercer, 74, Pavenhouse-rd., Birmingham, £10,688; 2 blocks, *D. B. N. Tate & Co., Peel-st., Wolverhampton, £5,394.

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